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Baker enlists parent power to beat strikes

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

Ministers are planning to involve parent power in an attempt to crush the threat of further strikes and disruption in state schools next month. They will take the unprecedented step of placing advertisements in national newspapers urging parents to rally to the Government's side and pressurize the unions into accepting the package due to be imposed by Mr Kenneth Baker under the Teachers' Pay and Conditions Bill, which completed its Lords stages yesterday largely unscathed. It will come into law in the next few weeks. Parents will be told what teachers have to do to earn their pay rise and be encouraged to complain to education authorities if staff fail to deliver the goods. They will also be urged to back up complaints with the threat of legal action against any education authorities that fail to penalize teachers who walk out on classes or refuse to carry out duties stipulated in the new contracts. In the final analysis, groups of parents in areas served by rebel councils will be urged to appeal to Mr Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, who has powers to

intervene where he judges that a local authority is acting unreasonably. Because the Secretary of State does not employ teachers directly, he has no ready means of penalizing staff or local authorities that decline to observe the terms of the package he will shortly impose on schools. Ministers' plans are being drawn up against the background of moves by the three biggest teaching unions to

Teachers have been warned by the Government that they risk being sued by parents if they show children a cartoon film portraying an elderly couple during a nuclear attack on Britain. Page 3

ballot members on a renewed programme of half-day strikes and non-cooperation next month in protest against Mr Baker's decision to impose a settlement.

The unions believe that the interim advisory committee being set up by Mr Baker effectively takes away their rights to negotiate pay and conditions.

Meanwhile, ministers are bracing themselves for a vote in favour of new strikes and disruption next month in the ballots being conducted by the National Union of Teachers, National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers and the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association.

However, they believe that majorities for renewed industrial action will be based on relatively small turn-outs and that many teachers, exhausted

by two years of disputes, will work normally whatever the results.

Tory backbenchers have urged ministers to refuse to release the £256 million in extra central government grant over the next two years to pay for the deal if the unions fail to deliver a lasting peace deal.

But ministers, who are said to be taking a fairly relaxed view of the threat of widespread disruption, believe such a step will not prove necessary.

They judge that local authorities, including many run by Labour, can be prodded by parental pressure into making the deal stick and docking the pay of rebel teachers.

However, they acknowledge that left-wing councils, in particular some London boroughs and the Inner London Education Authority, will tend to adopt a sympathetic attitude towards protest action.

Much will depend of the response of parents and the line taken by leading Labour politicians.

The advertisements planned by ministers will tell parents what teachers have to do to keep their side of the settlement.

They will include such newly legally binding duties as standing-in for absent colleagues, attending parents and staff meetings, co-operating in appraisal of their job performance, lesson preparation and marking homework, supervising pupils at the beginning and end of the school day and at break times (though not during lunchtimes) and carrying out staff and administrative tasks.



Chris Broad, named International Cricketer of the Year after his exploits in Australia, being welcomed by his daughter Gemma at Heathrow yesterday. (Photograph: Peter Triemer)

Blunkett row over 'bet on Tories'

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Labour leadership was embarrassed last night over a report that one of Mr Neil Kinnock's leading allies had predicted that the Prime Minister could be heading for a third successive general election victory.

As Labour's shadow cabinet and national executive committee met to review election prospects and strategy, Mr David Blunkett was quoted in a magazine interview, published today as saying: "If I had to put my last £5 on the election, I'd put it on Labour, but my head tells me I might end up swerving."

The leader of Sheffield City Council and member of the NEC, who is one of the most prominent figures on Labour's left, said of Mrs Margaret Thatcher in *Woman's Own*: "When she was elected leader of the Tory party they said she was the best asset Labour had. The reverse has turned out to be true."

"If someone had said in 1979 that she could have three terms as Prime Minister, everyone would have said it was impossible. Now it's not inconceivable that they will win the next election."

But last night Mr Blunkett denied that the story was accurate and said that some of his quotes had been misreported in the magazine.

Mr Blunkett puts much of the blame for Mrs Thatcher's continuing success on internal battles in the Labour Party. "It makes me want to cry the way the Labour Party fights and squabbles all the time. Some of them are fighting battles carried on from years ago, others have simply lost touch, and some on the right of the party are very vicious."

With over three million unemployed we should be trampling the Tories out of sight but we're not. The Labour Party talks about solidarity, but there's far greater solidarity in the Tory Party."

Although disappointed by recent polls, Labour leaders said that their joint meeting was no crisis gathering. But it took place against a background of concern at Labour's inability to make the headway hoped for after last year's conference.

Younger to press US on future Star Wars policy

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

The growing dispute between London and Washington over the future of the American Strategic Defence Initiative, the "Star Wars" programme, was highlighted yesterday when the British Government warned that the United States had not yet made out a case for deployment of any weapon systems in space.

Before flying to Washington, Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Defence, said that the Americans had always promised to consult Britain and the other Nato allies before there was any change in policy of the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI). Yet he felt it was necessary to go to Washington to make sure that they meant what they said.

Mr Younger will see his counterpart, Mr Casper Weinberger, today to demand assurance, once and for all, that the United States was not planning to embark on a stage-by-stage deployment of Star Wars weapons. Pentagon officials said last week that the Star Wars work had been going very well and hinted that deployment need not be so far away.

Underlining the Government's increasing apprehension and suspicion, Mr Younger emphasized that consultation did not mean 48 hours' notice of a Star Wars weapons test. It had to involve

full "meaningful" consultation with all Nato allies.

Mr Younger's decision to speak out before he meets Mr Weinberger was clearly intended to put the American administration on the spot, after growing evidence in Washington that the Pentagon is winning the battle to persuade President Reagan to go all out for early deployment of Star Wars weapons once they are proven.

Last Wednesday Mrs Thatcher joined Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian prime minister, in calling on the US to consult the allies over SDI issues. One main concern is the potential breach of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

The British Government sticks to the narrow interpretation of the treaty, which would allow research in the laboratory but prevents wholesale testing.

Yesterday, Mr Younger admitted that the British Government was not entitled to argue its interpretation with Washington because Britain was not party to the treaty. "But our view is that the narrow interpretation is the wise one to stick to."

Mr Younger will also discuss the sale of airborne early warning Awacs aircraft to Britain, agreed last December. Minor details still need to be ironed out before the governments can sign a memorandum of understanding.

Begun family told dissident still in prison

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Officials of the Soviet Interior Ministry yesterday told relatives of Mr Isosif Begun, the country's best known Jewish dissident, that he was still in prison at Chistopol, 500 miles east of Moscow, in spite of the announcement at the weekend by Mr George Arbatov, a leading member of the Communist Party's Central Committee, that he was already free.

Last night, his son, Mr Boris Begun, aged 22, a correspondence student, said that a few hours earlier he had contacted Mr Vladimir Bychkov, an official from the ministry's Department of Prisons. "He told me that my father is at Chistopol and they have not received any directives about freeing him," Mr Begun said at his Moscow home.

He added: "I hope that this is just a bureaucratic problem. It cannot be possible that Mr Arbatov would tell the world he is free if he is not."

Members of the 36-year-old mathematician's family - who had taken part in demonstrations on his behalf which were brutally broken up by the KGB last week - began urgently trying to clarify the confused situation after an Interior Ministry official told Mrs Inna Begun yesterday that her husband was still in prison.

The initial announcement that Mr Begun had been freed was made in an English-language interview given by Mr Arbatov to an American television network, and confirmed by other Soviet sources attending the international peace forum held here in the shadow of the violence used to break-up the pro-Begun protests.

"I told him (the Interior Ministry official) about Arbatov's comments on American television, and he said: 'I do not know why he said that.' Mrs Begun said yesterday: 'He said that my husband is still in prison.'"

In an attempt to get more definitive information, Mrs Begun - who was one of those who took part in last week's protests in Moscow's historic Arbat district - said that she would try to contact the office

of the Soviet Chief Prosecutor. Meanwhile, there were signs that confusion was already doing further damage to the Kremlin's international image.

No immediate explanation was forthcoming from the Soviet authorities on the reasons behind the public contradictions about the future of Mr Begun, who has been trying to emigrate to Israel for the past 16 years. In 1983, he was given a seven-year prison sentence plus five more of internal exile under the notorious article 70 covering "anti-Soviet propaganda and dissent."

Mr Arbatov, director of the influential USA-Canada Institute, is known as a respected confidante of Mr Gorbachev, whose information is normally regarded as informed. "It is hard to imagine that he would have invented something like this," one Western diplomat said.

Sakharov tells Kremlin to forget SDI 'hang-up'

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The dissident physicist, Dr Andrei Sakharov, told a Moscow forum on the nuclear threat yesterday that major arms cuts should not be deterred by "Star Wars" research.

Professor Frank von Hippel, who attended a round table of scientists during the three-day forum, said Dr Sakharov had spoken out against the Kremlin's policy of making nuclear weapons reductions dependent on limits on space arms.

"He said that they should untie the package and they should not stay hung up on Star Wars," said Professor von Hippel, of Princeton University. Dr Sakharov contended that if Moscow dropped its conditions on SDI this could lead to an arms control breakthrough.

Dr Sakharov, who returned to the Kremlin less than two months after ending an indefinite term in internal exile, allowed himself to be filmed enthusiastically applauding parts of the speech by Mr Gorbachev.

He clapped his hands high in the air when the Soviet leader assured 1,000 delegates at the closing of the Kremlin-backed "peace forum" that the recent reforms in Soviet human rights policy were an integral part of the new approach being adopted in many parts of Soviet society.

There was no reference in Mr Gorbachev's 60-minute address to the recent violent attacks on street demonstrations in support of the Jewish dissident Isosif Begun and Western newsmen.

INSIDE £200m bid to avert air strike

The Civil Aviation Authority plans to spend more than £200 million upgrading Britain's air traffic control system, an attempt to avert a threatened strike by air traffic controllers. It would include replacement of the main computer at West Drayton, west London, which controllers claim is obsolete. Page 2

Syria steps in

Syria has reportedly intervened in the plight of Palestinian refugees starting in war-torn camps in Lebanon by asking the Amal militia to pull out. Page 7

Brookes goes

Boardroom changes at Euro-tunnel, the Channel tunnel consortium, continued with the resignation of Sir Nigel Brookes as a non-executive director. Page 19

9-year wonder

A boy aged nine has been chosen to play bowls for his county, Dorset. Page 40

The marginals

While the political parties fight out the Greenwich by-election, what is happening in the constituencies which will decide the next general election? Tomorrow *The Times* presents the results of exclusive Market & Opinion Research International poll taken in 73 key marginal seats.

Portfolio

● The Times Portfolio Gold daily competition prize of £4,000 was won yesterday by Mr C. Wright of north west London. Details, page 3. ● Portfolio list, page 23.

Police fear to act in riot areas

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Police in the most crime-ridden areas of London cannot enforce the law as they should for fear of provoking public disorder. But there are no "no-go" areas, Sir Kenneth Newman, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, told the Society of Conservative Lawyers last night.

Streets like Raiton Road in Brixton, south London; All Saints Road, Notting Hill, west London; and Sandringham Road, Hackney, north London were at the centre of areas "where crime is at its worst, where drug dealing is intolerably overt and where the racial ingredient is at its most potent."

A typical example was the officer who walked along All Saints Road and had the smoke of a cannabis cigarette puffed in his face. He knew that if he attempted to arrest the person concerned, by the time other officers arrived he would probably have lost his prisoner, and would have risked causing public disorder.

It was much more frustrating and more immediately difficult for him to appreciate that the best means of dealing with such a situation may be to allow it to pass, to get to know as many local faces as possible, to mount an observation, and to arrest offenders in a well-organized and disciplined operation.

Entry ban on visitors with Aids

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Foreign visitors to Britain will be refused entry if they are known or suspected to be infected with Aids, under plans likely to be given Government approval soon. Restrictions have already been imposed by immigration officers following discussions between the Department of Health and Home Office experts.

One American airline cabin steward suffering from the disease was recently detained overnight at Gatwick airport and put on a return flight to the US after his condition became known to immigration staff.

Moves to screen cabin crews for traces of Aids infection are being considered by leading airlines. Nine male stewards with British Airways are reported to have died from Aids.

The Home Office said yesterday a policy of denying entry to Britain to anyone known or suspected to be infected with the Aids virus, unless they were considered to be of no danger to the public, was already being enforced but could not confirm that the American airline steward was the first person to be refused entry on those grounds.

The British drugs company Wellcome said yesterday it hopes to be able to produce enough of its Aids treatment, AZT, in the next three months to help 10,000 sufferers. The drug has been priced at about £125 for 100 pills.

Newspaper 'war' on London streets

By Jonathan Miller, Media Correspondent

Mr Robert Maxwell, the publisher, yesterday accused *The London Evening Standard* of intimidating news vendors to sabotage the launch of his rival paper, the *London Daily News*.

At a press conference to introduce a series of giveaway editions of the paper, which begins regular publication next week, Mr Maxwell said: "We've been threatened by the same kind of thugs who caused Wapping."

Reporters from *The Daily News* were investigating incidents in which "some of our drivers have been chased and hurt", he said. The editor of *The Daily News*, Mr Magnus Linklater, said he could not confirm that anyone had been injured, calling the incidents "more in

the nature of verbal threats than physical violence."

Mr John Eese, editor of *The Evening Standard*, said the accusations were bluster. "All he's trying to do is hype up publicity for his rather dull newspaper."

Mr Maxwell said: "This is not some kind of a gimmick with a couple of newspapers trying to make a news story. There is violence under the surface and on the surface and I am worried about it."

He said he had written to the chief executive of *The Evening Standard*, Mr Bert Hardy, accusing him of using menacing language on BBC 2 on Sunday night. Mr Hardy said on the programme that the struggle between *The Evening Standard* and Mr Maxwell's newspaper would be "a dirty battle. It is going to be a battle on the

streets". Mr Hardy said Mr Maxwell would be met "force by force".

Mr Maxwell replied: "That is the language of a Wapping thug, especially menacing when some of our people have already faced harassment and *The Evening Standard* street vendors have been intimidated in an attempt to stop them handling *The Daily News*."

"Your long years in Fleet Street ought to have taught you by now that that kind of emotive phrasing carries a high risk of violence. I hope you will, before the day is out, dissociate yourself from the apparent meaning of your words."

Mr Maxwell predicted that his 24-hour paper, with both morning and afternoon editions, would become profitable within two to three years. He said colour printing would

begin later this year and afternoon editions would be printed on tinted paper to prevent unscrupulous vendors from selling early editions throughout the day.

He said he was proud to break the monopoly of *The Evening Standard* which had become "so poor that readers have deserted them in droves". Under the monopoly of one paper, 80 per cent of London evening sales had disappeared, he said. He denied that his objective was to force *The Standard* out of the market.

He forecast a circulation of 300,000 to 600,000 for his new paper, with 100,000 drawn from readers of *The Evening Standard*, 150,000 from morning papers and 250,000 to 350,000 from those who do not buy an evening paper. Circulation of *The Evening Standard* is 504,388.

64 Tamils to be deported

Sixty-four Tamils are expected to be deported from Britain this afternoon by the Home Office.

The group, 30 men, 25 women and nine children, arrived in London last Friday from Bangladesh claiming political asylum.

But after immigration checks on travel documents and passports, the Home Office spokesman said last night that the Tamils had not substantiated their claim to be political refugees under the United Nations terms. "In some cases, passports were either lost or destroyed in an attempt to hide true identities, and we had evidence that an agent made travel arrangements in Dacca."

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NEWS SUMMARY

Solicitor's killer is jailed for life

A man who murdered his former wife's divorce solicitor was jailed for life yesterday.

A jury at Manchester Crown Court found Walter Smith, aged 39, a builder, guilty of murdering Mr Duncan Straker. The court had been told that Smith, of Brooklands Street, Padgate, Warrington, Cheshire, burst into Mr Straker's office in Altrincham, Greater Manchester, last July, a month after the divorce, and stabbed him 42 times. Smith was angry that Mr Straker possessed letters he had written to another woman and wanted them back.

Mr Justice Simon Brown told him: "This was a brutal, vicious, pitiless killing of a defenceless man."

RAF crash theory

A Harrier jump jet pilot who died when his aircraft crashed on a low-level bombing operation may have shot himself down, an official RAF report has disclosed.

Flying Officer John Sewell, aged 24, died when his fighter plunged after a practice strafing run.

After extensive investigations into the accident, on October 28, 1983, it is not clear exactly what went wrong. But crash investigators believe a 30 millimetre shell fired from the Harrier may have ricocheted off a target and hit the plane while it was training over RAF Holbeach bombing range on the Lincolnshire coast.

Since the crash, all operational RAF units have been warned and shown films on the dangers of ricochets.

Cat pair are jailed

A French couple, coming to Britain to set up a market stall in London, yesterday after admitting breaking the Rabies Act by bringing a cat into Britain.

Brigitte Pailon, aged 18, and Marc Rolland, aged 21, from Brest, were arrested when a customs officer saw the cat in their car on a Portsmouth ferry.

Mr Richard Schofield, for the defence, said the cat had an anti-rabies vaccination certificate. The couple were fined £500 each but jailed when they could not pay.

Beatle sale

A three-bedroom semi-detached house in Halewood, Merseyside, that George Harrison, the former Beatle, lived in for three years has been put up for sale at £27,950.

Its owner, Mr Robert Goodwin, a retired security guard, hopes its past associations will provide extra money towards a retirement bungalow.

Mr Goodwin, aged 68, has lived in Mackets Lane since 1965, when Mr Harrison's parents sold it after being bought a home in Appleton, Cheshire, by their son.

Food price warning

Food bills could rise by some £250 million, about 30p a week for a family, if EEC proposals to impose a heavy tax on imported oils and fats were agreed by member states, the Food and Drink Federation said yesterday.

Margarine, in particular, could be expected to increase by as much as 50 per cent, to around 42p for a standard 500 gram pack. Edible oils were also used in a wide range of processed foods, so the tax would reduce the industry's competitiveness, with consequent effects on inflation and employment, the federation said.

The proposals, which were agreed by the Commission at the weekend, reflect its overriding concern to reduce the demands on the Common Agricultural Policy budget.

EEC tax rises, page 8

Coalfield is halted over bonus

Work at Europe's largest and most modern coalfield was halted yesterday when 3,000 miners went on strike over non-payment of a bonus.

Pickers went out at the Selby coalfield's five collieries, one of which is in production and the other four still under construction.

British Coal last night said that the dispute would cost the miners £750,000 in lost wages and delay completion of the coalfield.

Members of the National Union of Mineworkers, who voted overwhelmingly in favour of the week-long strike, say their action will cost British Coal £1.5 million in lost production.

Bonus payments were withheld at Whitmore colliery where men walked out in protest for 24 hours on January 20 because the newly appointed Selby colliery deputy director, Mr Robert Siddall, went underground to inspect work in progress.

It was the third time miners at Whitmore had downed tools. They had walked off the site during a visit by a local Tory MP and then took over a second time when two officials from British Coal's national headquarters toured the site.

By withholding a full week's bonus, union leaders claim that the management has broken an incentive agreement. The union branch delegate for the Stillingfleet pit, Mr Ken Capstick, said: "We are not going to let them get away with this jackboot style of management."

Talks which were being called today to discuss the previous lightning disputes have been called off by management, who have said they are unwilling to negotiate under duress.

Lords pass teachers' pay Bill

The House of Lords passed the teachers' pay Bill last night, allowing Mr Kenneth Baker to take control of the pay and conditions of 440,000 teachers in state schools in England and Wales.

Small amendments made to the Bill in the Lords will have to be agreed by the Commons before it can receive royal assent later this month. Mr Baker can then impose his own £608 million pay and conditions deal on the long-running teachers' dispute and set up an interim committee in October to advise him on future increases.

The Bill runs until 1990 but can be continued after that with the agreement of Parliament.

The Secretary of State for Education and Science watched some of the final stages of his measure in the Lords as last-minute attempts failed to take away his right under the Bill to disband the Burnham committee and remove the negotiating rights from the teachers and employers.

Conservative peers attacked the bill on strike action being taken by the two biggest teachers' unions, the National Union of Teachers and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers.

Lord Elton said the teachers were doing themselves immense harm and begged them not to threaten to take out their grievances on schoolchildren.

An attempt by Labour and Alliance peers to require the Secretary of State to set up new negotiating procedures with teachers and employers by 1990 was rejected by 148 votes to 91.

Firms use secret blacklist to screen job-hunters

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Thousands of individuals' names are being stored on secret blacklists which are increasingly used by private sector companies to screen potential employees for their political and union views.

The existence of the blacklists, often inaccurate and arbitrary in their selection of names, was highlighted on Granada Television's *World in Action* last night after a five-month investigation.

It showed that many big

companies make use of the blacklists and that innocent individuals with no left-wing links whatever have found their job prospects ruined because they have been put on a list.

The programme, "Boys on the Blacklist", infiltrated one of the screening agencies, the Economic League, which has branches throughout the main regions of the country and is funded by big business.

All its material is passed to the police in return, one League official says, the agency has access to some police files.

The programme comes just days before a Bill to give individuals a right to see such files and have them corrected will be debated by MPs. At present blacklists are not illegal and individuals have no such right of access.

The programme makers used two businessmen who were about to start a company in the North-East and secretly filmed an interview with Mr Alan Harvey, the League's official in the North-East.

Mr Harvey, one of the League's 60 full-time employees, named several Labour politicians, the Communist

Party and the Workers' Revolutionary Party. He said: "People like CND, Friends of the Earth, anti-apartheid, animal rights, they're very useful vehicles for subversives."

He told the businessmen that if there was anyone they wanted to know about "we can do up to 10 names in three minutes, provided they're local. If they're outside that area, it takes us half an hour."

Many names are culled from left-wing newspapers, others from personnel managers and contacts who infiltrate political parties and trade unions.

Mr Harvey admitted that all the information was given to the police. "In return they're not exactly unfriendly back."

He said: "I can spot a number plate quicker than you can blink an eye. But I don't want that to go outside, because it is illegal. We do have people who can look at the whole lot, creditworthiness, criminality, number plates, this sort of thing."

The League employed "special men who you might call private detectives" and the special branch were "on the press cutting service" so "they

know in parallel with us what is going on."

Mr Richard Stokes, a former personnel director had dealings with the League approached the Glaxo Pharmaceutical company in Middlesex, to try to get them — unsuccessfully — to subscribe.

He was shown a sample of names on the list, among them two people he knew, Mr Eric Moonman, the former Labour MP, and also a distinguished veterinary scientist, Olga Uvarov, who "by no stretch of the imagination could anyone imagine would be a subversive," he said.

Airports will offer £200m computer to avert strike

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

The Civil Aviation Authority plans to spend more than £200 million on upgrading Britain's air traffic control system in a five-year programme which it hopes will help to avert a threatened strike by air traffic controllers.

Details of the investment, which will be put to the Government for approval within the next few days, will be given to leaders of the controllers' union, which is to hold a national ballot of its members on a possible strike.

Central to the plans is the replacement of a main computer in West Drayton, west London, which covers the whole of England.

Negotiations for a sophisticated replacement are at an advanced stage with IBM, manufacturers of the existing computer which controllers claim is obsolete.

But it is likely to be five years before it can be fully operational because of the problem of producing the hardware and software and the company's demand for an indemnity from the authority in the event of any legal actions which might arise should the computer fail.

The CAA is also planning to refurbish the West Drayton control centre with new radar screens, and introduce new instrument landing systems and the latest navigational beacons throughout the country.



Three Greenwich by-election candidates during a debate yesterday (left to right): Miss Dierdre Wood (Lab), Mrs Rosemary Barnes (SDP) and Mr John Antcliffe, for the Conservatives (Photograph: John Manning). Election report, page 4.

Part of the controllers' frustration has been caused by what they claim is the authority's unwillingness to give them the latest equipment.

It is a charge which is denied by the authority, which says it spends about £26 million a year on new technology.

But the union's main complaint is centred on the CAA's demands for a change in duty rosters, a reduction in the overall number of controllers and a lower basic salary for those employed in comparatively quiet airports.

All air traffic controllers, who work at Heathrow or regional centres such as Prestwick, are paid the same and work to the same strict rules governing length of shift and fatigue breaks.

A cadet controller earns, with allowances, £11,000 a year and a fully qualified controller about £22,000.

The CAA says its operating costs are too high and that it is gradually being replaced at many airports by independent

companies with their own controllers.

One of these, IAL, employs 90 controllers at eight airfields, including Liverpool, which chose IAL after putting the contract out to competitive tender.

The CAA proved too expensive.

The CAA believes it is in danger of losing many more contracts because of its high costs and it will argue that this will lead to direct job losses.

To reduce these overheads it plans to phase out 135 posts from the total of 950 operating controllers by matching the number of people on duty at the quiet airports more closely to the movement of aircraft.

Irish election

Poll could end two-man era

The votes cast today in the Irish Republic's general election are likely to signal the end of a remarkable era in which two contrasting men have battled for power.

Only if the count tomorrow produces a hung Dáil, with the prospect of a second general election within months, is there expected to be a fifth encounter between Dr Garret FitzGerald and Mr Charles Haughey, both aged 61.

If Mr Haughey achieves his deepest wish of an overall majority and a full five-year term in office, it is expected Dr FitzGerald will make way for either a caretaker leader, such as Mr Peter Barry or one of the younger members of the Fine Gael Cabinet.

For Mr Haughey, victory today is crucial as three times since becoming leader of Fianna Fail in 1979 he has failed to achieve an overall majority for a party used to winning under such illustrious predecessors as De Valera, Lemass and Lynch.

Failure to do so in the present climate of disillusion and economic failure would raise again doubts about his leadership and the possibility of a fourth attempt to oust him.

Dr FitzGerald would probably become immersed in consultancy and lecturing work as well as preparing his memoirs, but for Mr Haughey the prospect would be bleak.

His wife, Maureen, said: "If he was out of politics or a job he would drive us mad."

Personalities have always loomed large in Irish politics, where little in the way of ideology separates Fine Gael and Fianna Fail, apart from the divisions of the civil war. But the struggle for power over the last few years has been heightened by the two men with contrasting political style and a mutual dislike.

Although they both give ritual obeisance to the fact that there is only political, rather than personal, antagonism, others recognize that the antipathy runs deep.

They represent two strands in Irish political life — the "fix-it" politics of Mr Haughey versus the virtuous style of Dr FitzGerald.

The Fine Gael strategists promoted the probity of "Garrett the Good" against a backdrop of Fianna Fail scandal and the controversial past of Mr Haughey to indicate that the Opposition leader could not be trusted with office.

Fianna Fail depicted the prime minister as a bumbling intellectual, all image and no substance, who was unable to deliver on his promises.

They disagreed on much, with Dr FitzGerald emphasizing the need for reconciliation between the nationalist and unionist tradition and the need for devolved government in the North, and his arch rival insisting on a sovereign 32-county republic while dismissing Northern Ireland as a "failed political entity".

Mr Haughey was able to frustrate Dr FitzGerald's dream of altering De Valera's 1937 conservative-catholic constitution towards a more

pluralist one.

Background, too, separated them, with Dr FitzGerald coming from the comfortable upper-middle classes of south Dublin and his rival from the working class north of the city.

Mr Haughey, now a self-made millionaire with a palatial Georgian mansion and his own island off the west coast, looks the part — immaculately dressed, enjoying good food and wine. His rival lives more modestly in the basement flat of his three-storey house in the southern suburbs of the city.

Yesterday both men canvassed in their Dublin constituencies, visiting shopping centres and convents before today's poll in which 2.4 million people can cast their votes for 448 candidates hoping to win 165 seats.

The one question left unanswered in the event of either man achieving an overall majority and the rival quiting is: What will they do without each other?

The state of the parties on dissolution was Fianna Fail 71, Fine Gael 67, Labour 14, Progressive Democrats 5, Independents 5, Workers Party 2. There was one vacancy and the Speaker, whose seat in the election is uncontested.

Haughey stays ahead in Irish polls

| Date/ Pollster | Fianna Fail | Fine Gael | Prog. Democrats | Labour | Sinn Féin | Workers Party | Others |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|--------|-----------|---------------|--------|
| Oct '86 MRBI | 46 | 29 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Jan '87 MRBI | 52 | 23 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Feb 2 IMS | 48 | 22 | 17 | 6 | — | 3 | 4 |
| Feb 5 MRBI | 50 | 24 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Feb 13 IMS | 46 | 25 | 19 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Feb 14 MRBI | 48 | 25 | 16 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Feb 15 IMS | 45 | 30 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 |

Pollsters: MRBI = Market Research Bureau of Ireland; IMS = Irish Marketing Surveys. All figures in percent.

Party leaders' popularity

| | 1986 | 1987 | | |
|------------|------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Oct | Jan 28 | Feb 5 | Feb 13 |
| FitzGerald | 44 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| Haughey | 45 | 46 | 43 | 43 |
| O'Malley | 43 | 47 | 53 | 52 |

All figures in percent.

All figures in percent.

Flear and Speelman lead chess

By Harry Golombek

The Leicestershire International Master Glen Flear won another game in yesterday's third round of the Praxis World Chess Championship British Zonal Tournament at Bath, and shares the lead with 3 points out of a possible maximum of 5.

His main rival, Grandmaster Jonathan Speelman, found it tough going initially against International master Julian Hodgson, but won in the end to go joint top.

Results in round 3: Chandler (England) 1, Kallin (Wales) 0; Flear (England) 1, Butterill (Wales) 0; Delaney (Ireland) 1/2, Le Blancq (Channel Islands) 1/2; Speelman (England) 1, Hodgson (England) 0; Condie (Scotland) 1/2, McNab (Scotland) 1/2; Mestel (England) had a bye.

Leading scores after three completed rounds: Flear and Speelman 3; Chandler and Condie 2; Butterill 1/2; Hodgson 1 (out of 2); McNab 1; Delaney and Mestel 1/2 (out of 2); Le Blancq 1/2; Kallin 0.

Coins could fetch £4,000

Thousands of coins hoarded by a Lincoln man come up for sale tomorrow and are expected to fetch more than £4,000. They were taken from the home of Mr Walter Smith, after his death, aged 81.

£4.26m study of tidal power

By Teresa Poole, Business Correspondent

The environmental impact of the proposed Severn barrage tidal power project is to be assessed as part of a detailed two-year programme of studies announced by the Government yesterday.

The series of investigations, costing £4.26 million, will also involve geological studies of the estuary bed, an updated economic assessment of the project and a review of the regional implications.

Many of the doubts voiced about the effects of the barrage have concerned environmental issues and more than £400,000 will be spent researching its possible impact on the fauna, fish, and birdlife.

The studies will be funded a third each by the Department of Energy, the Central Electricity Generating Board, and the Severn Tidal Power Group (STPG), a group of six construction and power companies which manages the

project and will be in charge of the studies.

Mr David Hunt, Under Secretary of State for Energy, said: "The main purpose of this programme is to stress that we are intent on the widest possible investigation and series of studies that has ever been undertaken into tidal power."

He said: "We have got one of the best tidal programmes in the world and this will confirm it and extend it. Britain means business for tidal energy."

The consultation document, which was published yesterday, outlines the areas of investigation and first reactions are requested by April.

Under the proposed timetable for the £2.5 billion project, construction of the 10-kilometre barrage would start in early 1993, with the first electricity generated in 1999.

It would be the world's

largest tidal power-generating project, stretching from Weston-super-Mare to Cardiff, and would provide about 5 per cent of the energy demands of England and Wales. Planning consent and an enabling Bill would be needed before the project could be given the go-ahead.

Although the Government favours private funding for the project, all possible methods of funding will be considered as part of the studies.

The STPG will also be investigating the properties of the seabed and underlying strata to test whether it will be able to support the barrage. Study will also be made of shipping requirements.

Severn Barrage Development Project, description of studies to be undertaken during 1987-89 (The Severn Tidal Power Group, Project Manager, Balfour Beatty, Marlowe House, Station Road, Sidcup, Kent, DA15 7AU).

Sinn Fein invited to Oxford

Mr Simon Stevens, the president of the Oxford Union, has defended his decision to invite Mr Gerry Adams, the Sinn Féin president, to a debate on political violence against civilians, next month.

Lady Jane Ewart-Biggs, the widow of the former British Ambassador to Dublin who was killed by the IRA, withdrew from the debate after hearing that Mr Adams was taking part.

Mr John Patten, Conservative MP for Oxford West and Abingdon, who served two and a half years as Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, has called on students to boycott the debate.

Mr Stevens said: "Since the famous 1933 King and Country debate the union has been a forum in which dissenting views can be expressed and debated and this tradition is continuing. It is the basis of freedom of speech on which our democracy is founded."

He regretted Lady Ewart-Biggs's withdrawal from the debate but he understood her reasons.

Six people held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act when five lorries were stopped, and searched by police at Fishguard, in Dyfed, on Sunday were released yesterday. Dyfed-Powys police said nothing had been found.

Boroughs get £150m windfall

By Mark Ellis

London ratepayers could get a two pence in the pound rate cut next year from savings made by the government-appointed body winding up the affairs of the Greater London Council, abolished last year.

But the 15 Labour-controlled borough councils out of the 33 in the old GLC area are unlikely to use their share of the £40 million windfall to reduce rates. Instead they are expected to spend more on services.

The London Residuary Body (LRB), which is winding up the GLC, announced plans yesterday to distribute £150 million to London's borough councils and to cut its own levy on the authorities from £48 million to £21.5 million.

Of the money, an estimated £110 million was raised mainly from the sales of former GLC properties and lands in the last year.

A further £40 million comes from GLC cash balances. These funds, unlike the sales income, can be used to reduce rate rises.

Sir Godfrey Taylor, chairman of the London Residuary Body, said one council would not be increasing its rates next year and another considering a 5 per cent levy would be reducing the figure. He refused to name the boroughs intending to reduce the rates.

One of the last major assets of the former GLC, the Thames-side County Hall, is still for sale with a price tag of about £100 million. A shortlist of four to six developers with the most interesting development schemes will be seen by the LRB before next month.

Council acting like 'Alice in squanderland'

By Tina Jones

A Labour-controlled borough council was accused last night of spending money like "Alice in squanderland" after being threatened with industrial action by staff because it is recruiting more people than it has space to accommodate.

Mr Joe Lohenstein, leader of the two-man Conservative group on the London Borough of Hackney, said: "This is the politics of the madhouse. The Labour group is recruiting for staff it cannot possibly need."

"Every committee chairman now has an adviser, a thing which was previously unheard of. But what is most sad for the ratepayers is the number of unnecessary people the council is recruiting."

The National Union of Public Employees workforce has said it will take limited industrial action because of problems of overcrowding.

The National Association of Local Government Officers has similarly withdrawn co-operation from council committees.

The council has denied that staff are being sent home on full pay but has admitted that jobs are being created before accommodation is ready.

Attack charge

Two brothers aged 14 and 16 appeared at Mildenhall Magistrates' Court, Suffolk, yesterday charged with attempting to murder Miss Pamela Banyard, aged 33, at a shop in Lakenheath last Friday. They were remanded for eight days.

Rape courts should consider the threat of Aids, says judge

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Mounting evidence of a tougher line by the courts against rapists came yesterday when a judge said the law should take account of the long-lasting fear any rape victim would have of contracting Aids.

Judge Pigot, QC, the Common Pleas judge, said: "There has been a growing awareness and knowledge that the pernicious disease called Aids can be transmitted by sexual intercourse, and any young woman, following an attack on her, must be anxious, if not terrified, as to whether or not she has contracted Aids."

"It might be dormant in her body for years and might eventually cause death, and if she has any children, they could also be affected."

The judge was sentencing Leslie Malcolm, aged 22, of Barrington Road, Brixton, south-west London, to 12 years imprisonment for raping a girl aged 16 he had dragged off the street at knifepoint in the early hours.

He added: "The law must recognize this additional and understandable fear of victims. It can easily transcend the initial and temporary physical terror of the assault and rape itself. A victim might have to live with it for years."

"The law can only reflect

this new fear, this rapidly escalating disease."

The judge also said that "it would help in future" if medical evidence could be provided about the effect on a rape victim. "Very often the courts do not have medical evidence of the effects on a woman after being raped."

The judge had asked the officer if he knew how badly affected the girl was by her experience, and the detective replied that he had no information about the long-term effects.

His comments, and those last week of Mr Justice French, who urged courts to bear in mind the impact of rape on victims, are in sharp contrast to those of the judge in the Ealing vicarage case.

Mr Justice Leonard provoked a furore when he remarked, imposing sentence, that he had been told the "trauma suffered by the victim was not so great."

In yesterday's case, the judge also commented on the fact that Malcolm had committed the crime after seeing rape scenes in the Thames Television police series, *The Bill*, and in a French film on Channel 4.

"There is a striking connection between television programmes and the commission of crime," Judge Pigot said.

Mr John Black, for the defence, said that Malcolm, who had been released the day before the rape from Cardiff prison, where he was serving a sentence for dishonest handling of goods, said: "I was in my flat and saw a television film called *The Bill*. There was a rape there which got me worked up."

The girl was going towards a minicab office in Brixton with a girl friend about 3pm to catch a cab home after a night out. Malcolm attacked the girls, and seized the victim, threatening her with a bread knife.

He ordered the other girl away and dragged the victim back to his flat. He raped her twice and subjected her to other sexual activities. He then allowed her to leave.

Mr Black said that Malcolm, who pleaded guilty to unlawfully imprisoning the girl and twice raping her, wished to apologize to his victim and "was genuinely sorry."

Sentencing him to five years for unlawful imprisonment and 12 years for rape, to run concurrently, the judge said: "I take your plea into consideration and as a result of the plea the girl will not have the ordeal of recounting in court her terrible experience."



Miss Leeming recovering yesterday at home. She hopes to return to work at the weekend.

Jan Leeming's lucky escape

Jan Leeming, the television news presenter, said yesterday that she was fortunate not to have been permanently scarred by an ammonia attack at the BBC Television Centre in west London.

Miss Leeming, aged 45, was assaulted by three youths shortly before she had been due to read the news on Sunday evening.

Speaking at her home in Penn, Buckinghamshire she said that they had turned

round and hesitated when she disturbed them in a seventh floor office adjacent to her own.

"All of a sudden the one nearest to me sprayed this stuff at me. I screamed, I think that's why I got it in my mouth. The next thing, they were all over me."

Miss Leeming was wearing tinted glasses to protect her eyes yesterday, but the only visible effect of the attack was a blister on her lip, and

she hopes to return to work next weekend.

"The doctor doesn't think there will be any lasting damage. I think my eyes are all right."

Miss Leeming, surrounded by flowers from well-wishers, added: "I was angry and upset when it happened, but now I feel just terribly sad that we live in a world like this."

The BBC said it had begun a security investigation in co-operation with the police.

Cartoon film 'risk to schools'

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

Teachers run the risk of being sued by parents if they show the cartoon film, *When the Wind Blows*, which portrays the slow death of an elderly couple after a nuclear attack on Britain.

The Department of Education and Science yesterday gave a warning that unless the showing was part of a balanced discussion on the use of nuclear weapons then schools would be in breach of the new Education Act. "The onus is on schools to prove that they provided a balanced opinion on this issue."

The film, now showing at cinemas, is based on Raymond Briggs' book telling the tragicomic story of Jim and Hilda Bloggs' attempt to survive the effects of a nuclear attack with the help of the Home Office booklet, *Protect and Survive*.

Lord Jenkins of Putney, the former Labour arts minister, asked the Government for an assurance that it would not prevent a showing of the film in schools or elsewhere.

Lady Hooper, for the Government, replied: "The showing of this film in schools or elsewhere will be subject to the relevant statutory provisions."

A clause was added to the Education Bill last year aimed at banning politically-biased teaching in schools. It was later redrafted and now states that the school authorities "shall take such steps as are reasonably practicable to secure that where political issues are brought to the attention of pupils while they are at the school or taking part in extracurricular activities... they are offered a balanced presentation of opposing views". It has been in effect since January 7.

The DES confirmed yesterday that the wording would cover both a screening at school or a school party going to the cinema. The school would be safe from prosecution if it could prove the showing was balanced by a classroom discussion of the issues or the showing of another film, giving a different view.

"A parent could complain to the teacher or head or governor or local education authority", a spokesman said. "If it can not be resolved by the school proving the showing was part of a balanced discussion, the parent could take the issue to court."

After watching Esther Rantzen's BBC Television *Childwatch* programme, a girl aged 11 told a neighbour she had been indecently assaulted.

As a result her assailant, Colin Lovejoy, aged 46, a lorry driver, of Vulcan Close, Chatham, Kent, was arrested and yesterday sent to prison for two years by Maidstone Crown Court.

It is believed to be the first prosecution to be brought as a result of the *Childwatch* programme.

Lovejoy pleaded guilty to two charges of indecently assaulting the girl between July and the end of October last year. He asked for three similar offences to be considered.

Three people were stabbed

Britain failing to use films and TV

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

Britain is losing political, economic and cultural benefits by failing properly to promote its films and television overseas, according to a study published today.

The survey of 70 countries concluded that Britain is lagging behind the rest of the world in projecting its image through film, largely due to inadequate and unco-ordinated government support.

The report, commissioned by the British Council and the British Screen Advisory Council, called for increased government funds, new tax incentives and single ministerial responsibility for the moving picture media.

Mr John Chittock, deputy chairman of the advisory council and the author of the report, said that the Government's contribution to film production last year was about £2.5 million. That represented little more commitment than some Third World governments.

"We believe that this is a completely unacceptable situation for the country which is acknowledged as producing some of the most memorable films and television programmes of our time."

"It is at best a symptom of wrong priorities in the allocation of government resources, at worst a sign of indifference or ignorance over the opportunities we are missing."

Mr Chittock said that the United States dominated

overseas markets through having the most powerful film trade body in the world. Other countries, such as Australia, Canada and France, were exceptional examples of cohesiveness led or encouraged by government.

By contrast, Britain's film industry was a shining example of faith and hope without charity.

Mr Chittock urged the Government to implement proposals by the advisory council for a levy on videotapes, which it estimated would generate about £30 million a year.

Recipients would include British Screen Finance, to aid production, the National Film and Television School and a new fund for the refurbishment of cinemas.

Mr William Rees-Mogg, chairman of the Arts Council, has said that the BBC is discouraging patrons of the arts by giving more credit to sports sponsors.

Addressing a private luncheon given by *Reader's Digest*, Sir William said the BBC had recently decided to allow equal public acknowledgment for those supporting the arts and sport.

"Despite this change of policy, sponsors of the arts still complain that they are getting scant acknowledgement, compared with the extensive credit given to sponsors of sport," he said.

Wogan says the BBC has now lost its way

The BBC was criticized today by one of its most popular television personalities for having lost its way during the past decade.

Mr Terry Wogan said in an interview with *Woman's Own* magazine that the organization had become embattled and like all television stations was continually looking over its shoulder.

"It's pathetic. At the moment there are about eight programmes which invite viewers to say what they think about television," he said. "The BBC is a terrific organization but I preferred it

in the good old days when it had enough confidence to do things without constantly asking the public 'Do you like it?'"

"It's running scared and not at all like the self-confident organization it was 10 years ago."

Mr Wogan said he was unimpressed by the £350,000 which he reportedly earns a year. "I don't think that's much. It makes me the lowest paid worker on television," he said. "There are people earning £10,000 a time, so I'm doing for peanuts a live show where I could 'die' at any minute."

The trial continues today.

Pop star 'was worry to friends'

Boy George, the pop singer, became an embarrassment to his friends because of his drug dependency, a court was told yesterday.

He would press them for heroin, make "indiscreet" drug dealings and go to their homes "barring his soul" about his problems, Helen Terry, the singer, said at Knightsbridge Crown Court.

The situation got so bad that his friends feared he would die, the court was told.

Miss Terry, aged 30, who sang for two years with Culture Club, the pop group, was speaking at the trial of Steven Luben and Diane Feiner, who deny charges of conspiracy to supply heroin to Boy George and others.

Mr Kuldip Singh, counsel for Miss Feiner, asked Miss Terry: "Was he becoming an embarrassment in 1986?" She replied: "Yes, he was."

Mr Singh then asked: "Did Boy George have a habit of dropping in on people and baring his soul to people he knew?" Miss Terry replied: "Yes."

She also agreed that the singer would use his friends by using their premises and goodwill while taking drugs.

Miss Terry said that she and Miss Feiner made an agreement over the telephone not to supply Boy George with drugs.

She said: "George was getting worryingly ill and I didn't want to see him die, so I telephoned Miss Feiner and explained things were getting out of hand."

"She said she knew George was in a dangerous state. She agreed with my suggestion and sympathized, and to the best of my knowledge she stopped."

"I suggested it was bad for George's health and bad for Miss Feiner herself because George was indiscreet."

"I am sure Miss Feiner was trying her level best to get herself out of the situation she had been forced into."

The trial continues today.

Court sees Heysel riot videos

A court hearing an extradition plea for 26 Liverpool supporters accused of manslaughter during a football match in Belgium watched video recordings yesterday of one of the accused fighting with a Juventus supporter and throwing what was alleged to have been a bottle.

Gary Cooper, aged 23, of Brockley Road, Brockley, south-east London, is alleged to have admitted to police after his arrest that he felt indirectly responsible for the death of 39 people at Heysel stadium, Brussels, in 1985.

Police say he told them: "If I had not been one of the idiots it would not have happened", referring to the charges against the Italians made by Liverpool supporters.

Detective Inspector Kenneth Bridson told Highbury Magistrates' Court, north London, that Mr Cooper took part in two or three of the charges but maintained he was not a ringleader.

Mr Cooper said if he had known people would have been killed he would not have been involved. He felt sorry for the relatives of the dead.

Mr Michael Sherrard, QC, for the prosecution, said Timothy Williams, aged 26, of East Prescott Road, Liverpool, claimed to have been "right there" when Italians were packed up against the wall which collapsed, not realizing they could not get away.

He was identified by tattoos on his arms.

After initially denying taking part in any violence for fear of what his parents would say, Ronald O'Brien, aged 21, of Eaglestone, Liverpool 10, admitted he could be seen in video recordings and photographs throwing missiles.

Photographs were submitted showing Mr O'Brien with a raised fist.

The defendants are charged with unlawfully killing Mario Roschi within the jurisdiction of the government of Belgium at Heysel stadium on May 29, 1985. The hearing continues.

Sinclair is back in computers

By Matthew May

Sir Clive Sinclair returns to the computer business today with the launch of a machine costing £230 aimed at both business and educational customers.

It is the first product from Sir Clive since he sold the rights to his existing computers, the Spectrum and QL, to Amstrad last April to pay creditors.

The new Z88 portable computer, one inch thick and the size of an A4 pad, includes basic software such as a word processor and financial spreadsheet. It has a rubber keyboard and, instead of disc drives, uses memory cartridges to display information.

Sir Clive says it has been developed with a particularly quiet keyboard to avoid the usual clicking sounds.

The Z88 will be manufactured by Thorn EMI Datacube with sales geared toward 10,000 a month.

It is similar to existing portable computers but, although most manufacturers have moved to larger screens and disc drives, Sir Clive's version promises to be the cheapest on the market.

Computer Horizons, page 25

Arms find in forest linked to gunman

Police inquiring into the secret world of David Gricewith, who was killed by his own sawn-off shotgun, said yesterday that they had found six shotguns buried in a forest.

They also disclosed that they were investigating his possible links with a number of armed raids in the north of England going back 12 years.

The guns were buried about four miles inside the forest near Pickering, North Yorkshire. The haul comprised five double-barrel 12 bores, a single-barrel pump-action shotgun, 17 shotgun stocks, three rifle barrels, two rifle butts, a shotgun barrel and cartridges.

Detectives were taken there late on Sunday night. More guns, including pistols, were recovered from other locations.

Det Chief Supt Ray Basham, head of Cleveland CID, said at a conference in Stockton yesterday: "I'm appalled at the ease with which persons who seemingly are involved in criminal activities acquire firearms and ammunition which could be used in circumstances which would injure innocent members of the public."

He also answered Mr Frank Cook, Labour MP for Stockton, who earlier expressed fears that police might have chosen "interrogation before medication" after capturing Gricewith.

Gricewith, aged 38, a garage owner, from the hamlet of Tholthorpe, near Easingwold, North Yorkshire, was fatally wounded by his shotgun last Thursday after hijacking a police panda car in Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland.

He is suspected of being the raider nicknamed "the mechanic" for tuning up stolen, elderly Ford Escorts as getaway cars used in robberies in Cleveland and Co Durham.

Mr Basham said: "I am surprised at some of the ill-informed and speculative comments which are said to have been made and reported in the media."

Portfolio - Gold - Win pays for trip to Far East

A retired tea planter with a passion for cricket was the only winner in yesterday's Portfolio Gold competition and will receive the £4,000 daily dividend.

Mr Christopher Wright, aged 59, of Glenmere Avenue, Mill Hill, north-west London, gave his interests as sport, music, and travel. He said he hopes to spend his winnings by taking his wife, Margaret, on a tour of the Far East.

"I spent a lot of time in Ceylon, or Sri Lanka as it's now known, in the 1950s, so we won't be going there. I'd like to try to see parts of the East I haven't yet been to, like Indonesia and New Guinea."

Mr Wright said that he used to read *The Daily Telegraph*, but switched to *The Times* three years ago because he found it "more interesting". He said: "Being a cricket fan I particularly enjoy your sporting coverage. I think John Woodcock is probably the best of the cricket writers, and as I follow cricket avidly I find his writing very pleasurable."

Now a freelance agent in the tea trade, Mr Wright said: "It's terrific. It couldn't have come at a better time."

Readers who wish to play Portfolio Gold can obtain a card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold,
The Times,
PO Box 40,
Blackburn,
BB1 6AJ

Bishop vetoes joint school

The Bishop of Norwich, the Rt Rev Peter Nott, has vetoed a plan for a joint Church of England and Roman Catholic church school in the Gorleston area of Norfolk.

The county education department plan was part of changes related to falling rolls.

Jaguar's engine power switch looks a winner

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

Jaguar has developed a remarkably simple four wheel drive system for its future high performance cars that is vastly superior to more complex systems offered by its rivals, Mercedes and BMW.

The system seems likely either to give Jaguar cars of the future a conclusive advantage over every rival or bring in a great deal of money to the Coventry company in royalties as others use it. *Car magazine* concludes today.

Unlike four wheel drive systems used in production cars, the Jaguar design combines the merits of both front and rear wheel drive as the system is capable of varying the amount of engine power available at the front and rear wheels.

Directing most of the engine's power to the rear wheels is advantageous when accelerating and in tight corners, although a car with most of its power driving the front

wheels is more stable at high speeds and in cross winds.

The simple patented design uses a small set of epicyclic gears mounted between the engine and the conventional gearbox for the split of engine power.

Rival systems use costly electronics to vary the characteristics of the four wheel drive set-up.

The first use of Jaguar's four wheel drive system is expected in a sports car capable of more than 150mph, code-named F type.

Raid charge

Malcolm Tierman, of Sessay, Thirsk, North Yorkshire, appeared before Teesside magistrates yesterday charged "with others" with a £3,400 armed robbery at Lloyds Bank, Heslington, York, on February 2, 1977. Tierman, aged 50, was remanded in custody for three days.

COSMEA - The elegant answer to partial Hearing Loss

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TV show led girl to tell of man's assaults

After watching Esther Rantzen's BBC Television *Childwatch* programme, a girl aged 11 told a neighbour she had been indecently assaulted.

As a result her assailant, Colin Lovejoy, aged 46, a lorry driver, of Vulcan Close, Chatham, Kent, was arrested and yesterday sent to prison for two years by Maidstone Crown Court.

It is believed to be the first prosecution to be brought as a result of the *Childwatch* programme.

Lovejoy pleaded guilty to two charges of indecently assaulting the girl between July and the end of October last year. He asked for three similar offences to be considered.

Ferries adopt new controls

Tighter measures to combat football hooliganism on board ferries were announced yesterday by the Department of the Environment.

The measures, agreed by the Government, General Council of British Shipping and 10 United Kingdom and foreign ferry operators, include:

● An option for ferry operators to make coach parties carry stewards.

● An option to make parties lodge a financial deposit with ferry operators, returnable where there is no trouble.

● Freedom for operators to close bars and request the temporary surrender of passports.

● Tightening of information exchange between the football associations, ferry operators and British Transport police.

The moves come after incidents involving football supporters, in particular on board the Dutch-registered ferry, Koninigin Beatrix, last August.

Three people were stabbed

and several others injured in a brawl among rival supporters travelling from Harwich to the Hook of Holland. The ferry turned back because of the fighting.

In a statement, the Department of the Environment said that the measures would impose stricter controls over those travelling by coach.

The exchange of information would ensure the ferry operators received advance notice of fixtures and advice on the number of supporters likely to travel.

Mr Richard Tracey, Minister for Sport, said: "The message to supporters, if they want to help English clubs back into European competition, is that they had better act like genuine fans of football at home and abroad."

Many of the options agreed have already been exercised by the ferry operators, but a spokesman for the General Council of British Shipping, the trade association for British

shipowners, described the new measures as "a tightening up of awareness."

He said: "We are hoping that the exchange of information system will lead to extra vigilance when it is needed, and through that vigilance the hooligans will have their enthusiasm for fighting and unruly behaviour dampened."

In addition to the "good behaviour" deposit, which would act as a deterrent, there would also be the possibility of an undertaking that there be no alcohol on the coach carrying the hooligans, he said.

"The ferry operators could require of the coach operator an undertaking that the coach had no alcohol on board. A member of the ferry staff would board the coach and check it before it goes on the ferry."

A principal consideration was to avoid two sets of supporters travelling on the same ferry.

Claim lost on breast surgery

A woman who claimed that her breasts were mutilated in a plastic surgery operation, lost her claim for damages against two surgeons yesterday.

Mr Justice Drake, said in the High Court in Winchester, Hampshire, that he was satisfied that neither Mr Robert McDowell nor the late Mr James Ellsworth Laing had ever given guarantees about the surgery to Mrs Eileen Williams, aged 35, of Creek Road, Hayling Island, Hampshire.

The judge said: "Mrs Williams should have realized that any expressions of hope were subject to qualification."

But he ordered that she should receive £1,482 for three remedial operations performed by a French surgeon.

A year before that she had entered the Wessex Nuffield Hospital at Chandler's Ford, near Southampton, for breast reduction and uplift to please her husband.

Satellite TV Bill extends contract period to 15 years

Changes in the law governing broadcasting in the light of the development of satellite television were outlined to the Commons by the Home Secretary when he moved the second reading of the Broadcasting Bill.

Mr Douglas Hurd said that the main provision of the Bill was to give the Government enough time to consider whether there should be changes in the way in which independent television terrestrial contracts were made.

He said that there was a prospect of a British Direct Broadcasting by Satellite (DBS) service providing three national television channels and becoming available by the end of the decade. That would be a big step towards broadening consumer choice.

The investment required to establish the DBS ran to hundreds of millions of pounds. A high, specialized satellite had to be built and launched. Programmes had to be bought and schedules devised well before the service began. It was a risky business.

Even if that went reasonably well, it would be some time before the contractor began to see a return on the investment because the number of households able to receive the service would build up fairly slowly.

"In order to provide a reasonable balance between the risks and the likely return, we believe a longer contract period is needed," The Bill would extend the contract period from 12 to 15 years.

The second purpose of the Bill was to keep open the options for change in the terrestrial independent television system. The Government was considering the diffusing of ideas for change in the way in which ITV contracts were awarded.

If the Government came to the conclusion that changes in the contract system were necessary, they could be introduced in time for the contracts running from January 1993. But if the Government were to decide to make no substantive changes, the Bill provided for the IBA to award contracts under the existing system from 1993 onwards.

The second step the Government proposed to take was the bringing into force of Section 46 of the Cable and Broadcasting Act, 1984, to relieve the IBA of the obligation to administer the shortened round of contracts.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said that although this was a small Bill with limited objectives, its implications were important and could be disturbing. One disturbing aspect was the piecemeal way in which the Government was enacting its policy on broadcasting.

Apart from this Bill, the Government was considering the Peacock recommendations and was due to issue a Green Paper shortly. He did not believe it was satisfactory to be given pieces of the jigsaw in this way without seeing the whole picture.

It was important to calculate the effect of a successful DBS service on television viewing in general. Greater choice was to be welcomed, but nobody knew to what extent viewers would take advantage of the extra choice which would come with DBS.

The ITV franchise holders would be watching the extent to which they might need to come down market in order to compete for advertising revenue.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debates on Opposition motions on problems and needs of disabled people and on women in the community.

Lords (2.30): Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill, report. Debtors (Scotland) Bill, report. Debate on EEC forestry policy.

DBS SCHEME

What would be the effect on their finances if DBS grabbed a sizeable share of advertising?

If the Conservatives won the next general election there was a real danger that the foolish and damaging Peacock recommendation to auction off the ITV franchises to the highest bidders would be implemented. That would mean the inevitable degradation of standards and leave the field clear for the wealthiest multinationals with the crassest standards.

Any company which paid huge sums for a franchise would be looking to get back its return as quickly as possible and that would mean maximizing revenue by maximizing audiences. High standards would disappear and visual "muck" and worse would be the order of the day.

If the ITV network was sold off to the highest bidder that would also force the BBC down to compete. Therefore, the calibre of the new BBC director general would be of paramount importance. The board of governors would be failing if they chose a safe person whose appointment would pacify Mrs Thatcher and Mr Tebbit.

Mr Julian Critchley, Director of media empire.

The Labour Party wanted a BBC dedicated and committed to independence and high standards and two ITV channels which would seek to maintain comparable standards.

It would therefore ensure protection of the present structure and standards of Channel 4 and it would have nothing to do with any proposals to auction off the ITV franchises.

Labour believed that improvements should be made in the present method of allocating ITV franchises. The process should be more open and accountable. Applicants should know more precisely what was expected of them and, if they failed, they should know more clearly why that was so.

Labour would therefore consult the unions in the industry, the IBA and all others with helpful proposals to ensure the important process of allocating the franchises was more appropriate to a democratic society in which freedom of information should extend to the activities of public bodies.

This Bill could be dangerous in the hands of a Conservative government, but it would be of great importance in enabling a Labour government to assist in making possible a television structure for the next decade and beyond which would maintain high standards and enhance democracy and freedom of expression in Britain.

Labour would therefore not be opposing this Bill.

Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot, C) said that putting franchises out to competition would be a retrograde step which could

only lead to their absorption into the media empires of people like Rupert Murdoch who would be able to range beyond the printed word into television.

Mr Clement Freud (North East Cambridgeshire, L) intervened to ask for clarification of the phrase "people like Murdoch". Who else was there? (laughter). Mr Critchley said there were one or two Australians who might at first glance be unrecognisable as against Mr Murdoch himself. It would be a great error if British television companies were to fall under the direct control of foreign-based companies, as many newspapers had in recent years fallen under the control of foreign-based organizations.

The French, for example, would not allow Australian adventures or American entrepreneurs to do what they had done in this country.

The establishment of commercial television 30 years ago had been one of the great achievements of the old Conservative Party. The running battle which had been fought more recently between Conservative Central Office and the BBC, could not be so described.

"It has muddled the waters so that we are in danger of not being able to distinguish between state broadcasting on the one hand and public service broadcasting on the other. We have appointed a Minister for Sport. Thank goodness we have no minister for information but we should have one for the BBC should from time to time flex their muscles and see programmes in advance.

One of the problems was that there were part-time governors, but full-time executives were in control of the output. The BBC had been told by the 12 members of the Board of Governors were acceptable to the Prime Minister and Number 10 Downing Street. Acceptable was a strangely disturbing word.

All 12 had been appointed by the Prime Minister, but were all 12 equally acceptable to Mr Kinnock, to Mr Steel and to Dr Owen? Should the Prime Minister, of whatever political persuasion, treat the BBC as if it were the United States Supreme Court, to be filled by presidential nominees?

What was being witnessed was a growing intolerance as the gap between the Labour and Conservative parties widened and with the advent of a three-party political system. At the same time, the great newspapers were now in the hands of opinionated and foreign owners.

Independence was not a luxury to be offered to the BBC, but a necessity for audiences and for democracy.

The future of broadcasting is too important to be left to the chairman of our great Party" (laughter).

Mr Maryn Rees (Leeds, South and Morley, Lab) said that he was against the idea of competitive tenders, which was one of the silliest and most worrying proposals in the Peacock report. That was a sure way of debasing the coinage of programmes.

Mr Tim Brimster (Gravesham, C) said it should be remembered that in 10 years' time television broadcasting would probably be nothing even vaguely like it was today.

There was likely to be a fragmentation of television as there had been in radio, with local television being developed and having more strength. There could also be 30 different channels, many by satellite and cable.

The question to which we must address ourselves is, do we accept that the BBC and the ITV should compete directly for viewers with the uncontrollable? If dish receivers become popular, how will ITV make a living? That is something the Government should address itself to in considerable detail.

It was, Mr Fraser said, the Crown Office was being advised of the progress of the Procurator Fiscal's inquiries. Once the Procurator Fiscal was in a position to submit a formal report to the Lord Advocate, he would do so.

In another reply, Mr Fraser said that the Procurator Fiscal was being kept informed from time to time about progress with the police inquiries in Scotland into alleged breaches of the Official Secrets Act.

The Lord Advocate (Lord Cameron of Lochboisdale) was being kept informed.



The Foreign Minister of Belgium, Mr Leo Tindemans (left), with Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State, and the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, at yesterday's meeting in Brussels of the EEC Foreign Ministers Council. Report, page 7.

Conservative MP attacks CND for criticizing power industry

A minister agreed with a Tory backbench MP in the Commons that it was patently nonsense for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and others to try to denigrate Britain's civil nuclear power industry with an alleged link with leukaemia.

The comments came after Mr Simon Hughes (Southwark and Bermondsey, L), during questions on the proposed Sizewell B pressurized water reactor, had asked if it would be possible to have the OPCS (Office of Population Censuses and Surveys) and the medical review on the leukaemia link before next Monday's debate. He also wanted information on the post-Chernobyl review before the Sizewell debate.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Energy, said that these important issues would be considered in reaching a decision on Sizewell.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C) said that it would help if Liberal MPs were more careful with their language. Mr Hughes, discussing a leukaemia link, presumably meant the alleged link which, according to a minister earlier, had been clearly shown not to exist in terms of harmful health problems.

"Will Mr Buchanan-Smith encourage people to be aware of the CND and others try to denigrate our civil nuclear power industry through an alleged link with leukaemia. It patently nonsense."

Mr Buchanan-Smith: I could not agree more. When the reports are complex and important they should be properly read and we should not get instant conclusions.

Earlier, Mr John Hamman (Exeter, C) said that the Government was holding up the report on leukaemia link with nuclear power stations. Did not call-fired power stations produce more than double the amount of radiation emission than that from nuclear stations?

Mr Alastair Goodlad, an Under-Secretary of State for Energy, said the Government did not wish to intervene to hold back the report, which had been sent to the printers.

He understood that it had taken longer than expected because the authors had taken longer than expected to assemble the material. He understood that a summary of findings prepared by one of the authors said that the CEBG nuclear power stations as a group showed that no indication of an

ENERGY

abnormal pattern for leukaemia was found.

Mr Hamman was right that in coal-fired power stations the collected committed dose equivalent was about five man-Sieverts per gw and that for nuclear stations it was fewer than two man-Sieverts [measures of radiation dosage]. There was also, of course, much more coal-fired electricity. The important point, however, was that the dose from either source was very small indeed as compared with the dose the population got from any other background radiation.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab) said that to proceed with Sizewell risked fracturing that strong body of public support, majority support, in favour of nuclear power. Was it worth upsetting that? If there were to be a minor accident in a pressurized water station, they might find a strong majority developing against nuclear power.

Mr Goodlad said that he could not anticipate a decision on Sizewell.

Mr Tony Benn (Chesterfield, Lab) said there was huge popular opposition in the United States to the pressurized water reactor, and one had not been built there in 10 years. The Americans had managed quite well, too, and they had fewer other fuel resources than we had.

Mr Buchanan-Smith later denied an assertion from Mr Frank Haynes (Ashfield, Lab) that he had spoken with "forked tongue" about nuclear power.

The only application now before the Department of Energy for a new power station was Sizewell B, but any new applications would be dealt with as quickly as possible, Mr Buchanan-Smith said during later questions.

Mr Kenneth Carlisle (Lincoln, C) had pointed out the urgent need for new power stations orders if the present skilled workforce was to be kept intact to meet the possible shortage of electricity in 10 years' time.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: I know there is concern amongst manufacturers of power station equipment and those who work in the industry. We have before us an application at the moment. If the Department were to receive further applications the Secretary of State (Mr Peter Walker) would endeavour to deal with them as quickly as he could.

Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Blackley, Lab): There is suspicion within the energy industry that the CEBG is holding back on placing an order for a coal-fired generator until a decision is made over Sizewell B.

The energy industry is in a desperate state waiting for further orders.

Material on series returned

Legal authorities in Scotland have examined and returned 211 articles taken from the BBC offices in Glasgow on January 31 and February 1 in connection with the series *The Secret Society*. Mr Peter Fraser, Solicitor General for Scotland, said in a written reply.

Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab) had asked him to call for a report from the Procurator Fiscal's office in Glasgow on the progress of inquiries connected with the police search.

Mr Fraser said that the Crown Office was being advised of the progress of the Procurator Fiscal's inquiries. Once the Procurator Fiscal was in a position to submit a formal report to the Lord Advocate, he would do so.

In another reply, Mr Fraser said that the Procurator Fiscal was being kept informed from time to time about progress with the police inquiries in Scotland into alleged breaches of the Official Secrets Act.

The Lord Advocate (Lord Cameron of Lochboisdale) was being kept informed.

Politics 'not a factor'

'McCarthyism' tag rejected

CIVIL SERVICE

Labour alarm that "McCarthyism" may be appearing in the Civil Service was strongly rejected by Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Civil Service, during question time.

He said that political affiliation was not a factor in recruitment to the Civil Service, the vast majority of whom served the elected Government of the day with loyalty and integrity.

Mr David Winnick (Liverpool, Walton, Lab) will be not accept the nonsense we saw in the press over the weekend about those who are supporters of Militant Tendency. The Government should not swallow the ideas of McCarthyism in the United States and extend the whole concept that people must have a loyalty test before they can be members of the Civil Service.

Mr Luce: There are long-standing arrangements to prevent discrimination on grounds of race, religion, sex, age, and other factors. There should be no more interchanges between the Civil Service and other parts of the public sector by the seconding of staff to and from the Civil Service. Mr Luce: He is right. I am doing my best to encourage that.

Mr Luce: He is right. I am doing my best to encourage that.

Anger at delay to Severn scheme

Criticism of the time being taken over the proposed Severn Barrage scheme for power generation came from Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C) during Commons questions. He said that the project had first been raised in the Commons in 1971. If this were France, it would have been built and working four or five years ago.

Mr David Hunt, Under-Secretary of State for Energy, said: "We certainly have now one of the most extensive and detailed research programmes into tidal energy anywhere in the world. It shows that this Government means business on tidal energy, which we think one of the most promising of our renewable energy sources."

Wapping cost put at £5.7m

The additional cost to the Metropolitan Police of policing the News International dispute at Wapping, east London, up to January 31, was estimated at £5.7 million, Mr Douglas Hogg, Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, said in a Commons written reply.

The estimate of the additional cost of the operation on January 31, when there was a major demonstration outside the plant, was £55,000.

Coal jobs success

Mr David Hunt, Under-Secretary of State for Energy, said during Commons questions that British Coal Enterprises had secured a £100m project. He added that at the end of January the company had committed £22.1 million and helped to create nearly 14,000 new job opportunities. The Government was committed to the success of the company.

Race move in Civil Service

Progress in the Civil Service in moving towards the elimination of discrimination against people with non-white skins was slower than some would like, Mr Andrew Bove (Mid Kent, C) said during question time.

Arts study

Two studies of the impact of the arts on employment are being carried out, one with Government funds, Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, said during Commons question time. The results would help ministers to assess the value of the arts from the points of view of the private and public sectors, he said.

Opera plan

The Royal Opera House had put forward an imaginative development plan, which should be warmly welcomed, Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, said during question time in the Commons. The development plan involved the Royal Opera House raising £55 million.

Oil workers

There are an estimated 26,400 workers employed in the oil and gas extraction industry, Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Energy, said during question time in the Commons. He added that early repayment of petroleum revenue tax had increased the cash flow of the industry by £300 million.

Price of waste

It was estimated that £7 billion a year was wasted and could be saved by energy efficiency in the home and workplace, Mr David Hunt, Under-Secretary of State for Energy, said.

Cheap at the price — our 920 peers

By Sheila Conn, Political Staff

Britain's peers come cheap compared with their 650 counterparts in the House of Commons. For not only do most of the 920 members entitled to sit in the House of Lords receive no parliamentary pay and no attendance allowance, but many do not even claim the limited expenses to which they are entitled.

This year's budget for reimbursing peers for their expenses is nearly £3.2 million. That compares with the Commons cost of £34.9 million for MPs' salaries, travelling expenses, secretarial allowances, and costs of overnight stays.

The only peers to receive a salary, apart from the handful of Government ministers, are Labour's leader and chief whip in the Lords.

The ministers in the Lords receive slightly more basic pay than MPs in the Commons because they do not have an MP's salary, but less overall. This was highlighted when Lord Gowrie resigned from the Government in 1985 to join Sotheby's, claiming that he could not live on his salary of £33,260 a year.

A minister in those Lords also has to remember that a change of government will leave him with no parliamentary salary to fall back on.



Lord Gowrie: Unable to manage on £33,260 a year.

Most of the Labour and Alliance spokesmen have to rely either on pensions or on earnings from other jobs which fit in with their parliamentary work.

The heavy legislative programme in recent years, with the House sitting an average of more than seven hours a day, 165 days a session, has made it more difficult.

A peer who turns up in the Lords is entitled to claim up to £20 a day in living expenses, plus another £20 a day to cover secretarial help, post and subscriptions.

Those whose main residence is outside London can claim up to £52 a night for accommodation and travelling expenses.

Alliance relies on tax battle

By Our Chief Political Correspondent

The Liberal-SDP Alliance is gambling on its opposition to tax cuts striking a chord with voters in the crucial Greenwich and Truro by-elections.

With the Prime Minister encouraging expectations of significant tax cuts on March 17, Labour has already begun a campaign to devalue it as a giveaway electioneering Budget.

Yesterday Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, the Alliance trade and industry spokesman, made clear that in its Budget proposals, to be published before the Chancellor's, it will oppose cuts.

Campaigning in the Greenwich by-election, Mr Wrigglesworth said: "Broadly speaking, what we will be saying is that the Chancellor, if he has the resources, should use them not for tax cuts but for investment in jobs and the infrastructure."

"This part of London knows that the overwhelming anxiety is to create more jobs and to improve things such as the rail services, road network, schools and hospitals and not giving tax cuts for those who are in jobs already."

Unlike Labour, however, the Alliance is not committed to reversing any tax cuts made in the Budget.

Age rears its ugly head in Greenwich

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The age factor entered the Greenwich by-election campaign with a vengeance yesterday.

As it was finally established that Miss Deirdre Wood, the Labour candidate, is 44, and not 40 as party officials and most of the people following the campaign had assumed, Mr John Antcliffe, the Conservative candidate, alleged an Alliance smear campaign against him because of his youth.

He is 25, but the Liberals have just selected a 24-year-old, Mr Matthew Taylor, to fight Truro in the impending general election.

There was embarrassment in the Labour camp about the discrepancy over Miss Wood's age, but it went on the offensive by denouncing personal attacks on her and said that it was reporting *The News of the World* to the National Union of Journalists, and possibly the Press Council, over its alleged activities in asking Miss Wood's son, aged 14, intimate questions about the family and attributing to Miss Wood's former mother-in-law remarks that she denied saying.

It was, Mr Frank Dobson, Miss Wood's "minder", said, a disgrace to journalists. He told the journalists assembled at Labour's daily press conference: "I am confident that no one here would attempt to repeat it. Up to now things have not been all that bad. You have just been pretty terrible."

Miss Wood, meanwhile, denied that she was "hung up" about her age.

Mr Antcliffe alleged that one of the features of the SDP campaign had been to tell people they could not vote for him because he was too young. Now that the Liberals had chosen a 24-year-old at Truro he hoped the SDP "will cease this groundless smear" or that Mrs Bessie Barnes, their candidate, would write to the Truro constituency and tell them they had made a grave error of judgement.

The Alliance press conference opened with a statement disclosing that Mrs Barnes is 40 and will be 41 on May 16. She denied Mr Antcliffe's charge. "It is rather unfortunate we are sinking to this sort of level", she said.

Lord Whitelaw, the deputy Prime Minister, who appeared with Mr Antcliffe yesterday, was surprised at the obsession with age.

"I am at the other end", he said, "but I look younger than I am." How old was that? "Sixty-nine", Lord Whitelaw said. A moment's hesitation. "Sorry, 68."

Committee proves to be useless

By Our Political Staff

A committee set up to smooth the passage of Bills through the House of Lords has proved a dismal failure.

The detailed scrutiny of the Pilotage Bill, which is designed to reorganize the pilots who operate around Britain's coastline, was done by a standing committee instead of on the floor of the House.

The experiment was announced by Lord Whitelaw, leader of the Lords, as one of the measures to meet complaints about the logjam of legislation that has been building up in the upper House.

The idea was to see if the standing committee would save time on the final report and third-reading stages. But, despite the committee's spending 11 hours on the Pilotage Bill, the Government has had to give it two full days for the report stage on the floor of the House with 112 amendments tabled.

Government sources said that the standing committee encouraged peers to argue too long over the Bill's drafting because they were not subject to the discipline of other business. They had hoped that after such a thorough examination by the committee the report stage could have been cut to half or three-quarters of a day's sitting.

Conservative MPs have succeeded in toning down an all-party report on racial discrimination in employment to be published this morning.

The report from the employment select committee contains practically no radical recommendations to deal with the problem and is likely to provoke angry criticism from the race relations lobby. However the MPs believe it now at least has the virtue of being realistic.

Its most forthright recommendation is that government and local authorities should give a lead to the private sector in the employment of ethnic minorities. In areas of high immigration the local authority workforce should broadly reflect the ethnic composition of the population.

No one disputes that there is a serious problem of discrimination, and in evidence the Commission for Racial Equality (CRE) admitted that barely 100 of Britain's quarter-of-a-million companies had so far adopted the ethnic monitoring system recommended in the guidelines it issued in 1984.

However the committee, which has a Tory majority but a Labour chairman, has ruled out any legislation either to force employers to monitor

Tories tone down race bias report

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

The composition of their workforces or to take on blacks. It believes that that would be both impractical and unacceptable.

A number of proposals put forward by the CRE were dismissed out of hand. The committee believed, for example, that the creation of special tribunals to hear race discrimination cases would create enormous resentment.

It has ignored suggestions that the CRE needs greater resources to carry out its work properly and it is understood that virtually the only concession made to the CRE was to tone down the criticism levelled at its effectiveness by some of the black and Asian groups that gave evidence.

The report also points out that, contrary to the impression sometimes given by the race relations lobby, the employment experiences of the various immigrant communities are extremely diverse.

It suggests that discrimination is a problem that predominantly affects blacks and Bangladeshis, and draws attention to the comparative success of Asian immigrants in establishing themselves in the retail trade with little protest from indigenous shopkeepers who have been displaced.

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Court told of letter from Thatcher to private detective

Mrs Margaret Thatcher wrote to a private detective congratulating him on the bugging and tape recording work he had done, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

The letter allegedly stated that she was pleased with Mr David Coghlan, a surveillance expert.

It was alleged that Mr Coghlan had told David Richards, a British Telecom engineer, about the letter before recruiting him to plant a bug on the phone of Mr Gerard Hoarau, a Seychelles dissident who was in exile in London.

Mr Richards said that Mr Coghlan told him "he had done work for the Prime Minister".

"Some months later he showed me a letter from Mrs Thatcher to him containing wording to that effect. It was signed by Mrs Thatcher", Mr Richards said.

"By the time I did the Seychelles job I had no doubt what side I was working for - the British Government".

Mr Richards, giving evidence in his defence, maintained he did not think he was doing any wrong "in doing this type of work".

He was to be paid £1,350 for the Seychelles bugging and received £700.

"I did not believe I was receiving the money cor-

ruptly. I thought I was working for the government through a man called Withers who was acting as a government official. Coghlan said he was high up", Mr Richards said.

The engineer told the court that after meeting Mr Coghlan he understood the private detective "bugged phones for the government".

"He mentioned he was an ex-member of the SAS technical department and had continued to work for the services after he had left them".

Mr Richards added that he worked for Mr Coghlan on about six jobs before the Seychelles operation.

"I thought he was working for one of several government departments. He mentioned M15 and M16. He told me several stories about de-bugging embassies".

Mr Richards added that when he first met another private detective, William Underwood, he had the impression that he was from M15 or M16.

Mr Coghlan, aged 45, from Prestwick, Manchester, is accused of bribing Mr Richards, aged 43, of New Moston, Manchester, to bug Mr Hoarau's home before Mr Hoarau was assassinated in November 1985. Mr Richards denies taking the bribe.

Mr Feinberg alleged that Mr

Coghlan had given Mr Richards the impression he was working for either the Foreign Office, M15, M16 or the SAS.

Mr Coghlan told the court: "Certainly on this case the Foreign Office were connected - we can prove that if you like".

Appearing with them is Mr Underwood, aged 58, from Brentford, West London, who has denied obstructing police investigating the shooting of Mr Hoarau.

The prosecution does not allege the three had any connection with the assassination.

Earlier, Mr Feinberg had the court laughing as he related stories Mr Richards was told by Mr Coghlan about the activities of security services.

Mr Feinberg asked: "Do you remember telling him the story about Harold Wilson's room being checked for bugs when your friends unscrewed the wrong screw and the chandelier came down?"

Mr Coghlan replied: "It was not Wilson but the Wilson government - that was in Czechoslovakia".

He agreed that he also told Mr Richards about a spy in Russia who, when captured, told the Russians he was Irish and to prove it would sing an Irish song.

The case continues today.



Dr Rosalie David face to face with one of the mummies kept at Manchester University (Photograph: Barry Greenwood).

Britons look into mystery of Egypt

By Ian Smith

Egyptian archaeologists wanting to unravel the mysteries unearthed during an excavation of the tombs of courtiers to King Ramses II have turned for help to Manchester University.

Three mummies have so far been found at a site in Abn Simbel and next month a group of scientists, led by Dr Rosalie David, will fly to Egypt to determine how the courtiers lived and died.

Using techniques perfected during the past decade, since researchers began investigating mummy remains now contained in the Egyptology Galleries at the University Museum, the Manchester mummy team have been asked to try to learn more about the ancient Egyptians' lifestyles, funeral beliefs, even what diseases may have caused the courtiers' deaths.

During the reign of King Ramses II, who ruled from 1210 to 1224 BC and ordered more temples built in his honour than any other Egyptian monarch, royalty and wealthy Egyptians enjoyed a life of sophisticated elegance.

But there were drawbacks for the pampered few; most were dead before they reached 40 and their final years were often tortured by slipped discs, toothache and rotten gums, and infection from parasites that pounced on the unwary as they paddled gently in the Nile.

The mummy team, which includes a pathologist, chemist

and biologist, will wear surgical masks and gloves to "operate" on the mummies by removing lung tissue through a tiny hole in the bandaged stomachs. The tissue will be rehydrated, then frozen sectioned for microscopic examination.

Dr David admitted that asking the Manchester mummy team to teach Egyptians how their forebears lived was "like selling ice-cream to Eskimos". She insisted the invitation to the land of the Pharaohs was no more than academic courtesy.

Last year Professor Sayed Tawfik, head of the faculty of archaeology at the University of Cairo, and director of the university's excavation at Saqqara where tombs, mummies and artifacts were unearthed, visited Manchester University to speak about his group's spectacular find.

So impressed was he by the interest the subject evoked among students and his committed research being carried out on 21 mummy remains and eight heads sent to the museum from throughout the world, that he decided to seek the experts' help after the latest find.

Gold and precious jewels adorned the bandaged bodies of ancient Egyptians in preparation for their journey to meet the gods. Dr David and her team are relying upon earthbound philanthropists to finance their £3,000 trip back into history.

Demand in North for property

By Christopher Warman Property Correspondent

The housing market is emerging from winter hibernation, with particular demand for first homes and prices expected to increase again, according to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

A special survey of the northern region shows that more than half as many houses again as the national average are up for sale, and actual sales completed are up 25 per cent on countrywide figures.

Prices in the region are still not rising as quickly as elsewhere. Nearly 75 per cent of agents report that prices have remained unchanged during the quarter.

Mr Peter Miller, the institution's housing market spokesman, says that the North is experiencing renewed confidence among purchasers, in line with a significant improvement in economic activity, with evidence of an upturn in demand for commercial and industrial property.

In its house price survey, published today, the institution says that of 226 estate agents polled in England and Wales, 45 per cent reported no increase in prices in the quarter ending on January 31, compared with nearly 60 per cent a month ago.

"Overall, the 1987 housing market has begun optimistically throughout the country", he says.

Police investigating the murders of three young girls set a date yesterday for a computer exercise which they hope will put them on the trail of the killer or killers.

Holmes, the Home Office computer system, is to be brought into the hunt at the beginning of next month.

A Home Office grant of £250,000 has enabled the six different police forces involved in the investigation into the murders of Susan

Maxwell, Caroline Hogg, and Sarah Harper, to feed all their information on the three cases into the computer in Leeds. Similarities between the disappearances of the three girls have led police to suspect that the same person or persons may have killed them all.

Each force has its own computer but police believe the mass of information needs to be collected on a more powerful computer to ensure no clues are missed. Susan

Maxwell, aged 11, disappeared on July 30, 1982, from Coldstream on the Scottish border, and was found in a lay-by near Uxeter, Staffordshire, two weeks later. Caroline Hogg, aged five, was last seen alive near her home in Edinburgh almost a year later and was found dead in Leicestershire on July 18. Sarah Jayne Harper, aged 10, vanished from Morley, near Leeds, on March 26 last year and was found 24 days later, 70 miles away near Nottingham.

At the end of last month it began to introduce services to the south of Manchester, and by next month should have 225 mid-buses operating there, each carrying about 18 passengers. It is also planning to intervene in the Leeds-Bradford area of West Yorkshire.

The midi and mini-bus are identified as the main vehicle of competition. They have had enormous success since being introduced by the NBC in Exeter.

They are seen as being more appealing to travellers than traditional large buses and their size enables them to operate on smaller roads.

It is too soon for the Government to claim bus de-regulation as a success, or for the Labour Party to be able to make out a strong case against it, but it has injected vitality into a fairly moribund sector of national activity.

United Transport International shows signs of inter-

vening in bus operations in a big way.

At the end of last month it began to introduce services to the south of Manchester, and by next month should have 225 mid-buses operating there, each carrying about 18 passengers. It is also planning to intervene in the Leeds-Bradford area of West Yorkshire.

The midi and mini-bus are identified as the main vehicle of competition. They have had enormous success since being introduced by the NBC in Exeter.

They are seen as being more appealing to travellers than traditional large buses and their size enables them to operate on smaller roads.

It is too soon for the Government to claim bus de-regulation as a success, or for the Labour Party to be able to make out a strong case against it, but it has injected vitality into a fairly moribund sector of national activity.

United Transport International shows signs of inter-

Strain on Poland's ageing pits

Disasters multiply in battle for currency-earning coal

From Roger Boyes, Myslowice, southern Poland

It is quiet again in Myslowice. The miners' brass band - flushed middle-aged men in black shakos - have put aside their instruments for the next funeral, the next colliery accident.

Some days ago Poland suffered another mining catastrophe, a methane gas explosion that killed 17, put six on the critical list, and scorched the bodies of scores of other workers who were welding at the K2 shaft.

There are no black banners, no flags at half mast in

● Almost every year seems to bring another tragedy ●

Myslowice, no advertisements of grief in Silesia, the dour community deep in the industrial heartland of Poland.

Next to the pit entrance there are the usual posters. "Attractive jobs, big wages, best social benefits". Alongside for the past few days, there have been black-bordered obituary notices. Widows and families announce commemorative Masses for their young victims, always young. This is not an old man's job - not here, not anywhere.

Poland's great national wealth is its coal, the single largest generator of hard currency for this debt-ridden country.

Mr Edward Gierak, a former coal miner and party chief in the 1970s, made the miner the best paid worker in Poland, built excellent holiday resorts and sanatoriums, offered priority on waiting lists for houses and cars, provided well-stocked shops.

They worked hard for their privileges, and apart from a brief respite in the Solidarity era, have been putting in a six-day week and three shifts of eight hours around the clock.

The pressure is on to get the coal out of the ground, even

though some pits are ancient - Myslowice is celebrating its 150th birthday this year and is almost unworkable.

The technology is often poor, parts hard to obtain and the younger miners under-trained. The result is a high fatality rate. To take random years: in 1954 592 coal miners died; in 1974, 179; in 1984 (the best year), 89; in 1985, 123. The Polish authorities say this is not bad in terms of casualties per million tonnes of coal extracted, somewhat below Britain but about level pegging with West Germany.

But in Myslowice these figures leave a sour taste. There is no doubting the almost military discipline below ground and the stringency of the safety procedures, but something is going wrong - almost every year seems to bring a major disaster.

In 1982 a combustion gas explosion killed 22 in the Dymitrow pit; in 1985 a methane explosion killed 18 in the Walbrzych mine; and last year nine miners were killed in a cave-in. These accidents are often avoidable; that is what hurts and disturbs the survivors.

Inspections in the mines show that maps are inaccurate, escape packs are stored a long distance from the working miners, and sometimes instruments measuring dangerous gas levels are deliberately disconnected if they would automatically shut off working machines.

Miners use the wrong fuses and unnecessarily big explosive charges because profit-minded explosives manufacturers find it unprofitable to produce smaller ones. There is not enough wall lining, and it is often supplied without all the necessary parts.

The most serious problem is the manpower shortage. More experienced miners are moving into early retirement, and the new blood is inexperienced.

and cave-ins, exhausted miners sometimes suffer heart attacks while they bathe after a shift underground. They are not included in the statistics of fatal accidents.

More than 3,000 miners have been struck by black-lung disease in the last five years. There is cancer caused by ionizing radiation. Dust, noise and vibration take their toll.

None of this is unique to Poland, but it is a country that has no alternative to the black fuel, and its economy would collapse without high levels of extraction.

enced. In a typical year, of 65,000 new workers only 10,000 went through mining schools.

The rest are given three days of theoretical instruction on the surface, then 25 days of practical training underground, supervised by an instructor. Seasoned miners say that is just about enough to learn to walk underground, but not to work there.

That, too, seems to have been one of the causes of the Myslowice blast. The miners were young and probably tired. The K2 is a new shaft, a good one - 1,500 tonnes of coal a day are extracted from the main seam - but it is a long arduous journey to reach it, with five kilometers by underground train and then a walk to the face.

The night shift was supposed to weld a conveyor belt. The foreman left to telephone the surface and ask permission to carry on welding, and then something went amiss. A flash and a fire and a second explosion was such that a 10-tonne locomotive buckled and was pushed to the side, railway tracks were twisted.

In addition to explosions

● Shortage of manpower as young replace old hands ●

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After all, how much further could you go than a Lifetime Guarantee?



WORLD SUMMARY

Pretoria 'detained 876 children'

Johannesburg — A total of 876 youngsters aged 18 and under have been detained since the South African Government declared a state of emergency on June 12 last year, according to records kept by the Johannesburg office of the 'Detainees' Parents' Support Committee (DPSC) (Michael Hornsby writes).

The DPSC estimated that 720 of the 876 were still in detention. It also said that assaults in prison on 60 detainees or by their families.

Of the 876 detainees aged 18 and under recorded by the DPSC, two were aged 10, six aged 11, nine aged 12, 29 aged 13, 86 aged 14, 154 aged 15, 217 aged 16, 201 aged 17, and 192 aged 18.

● LUSAKA: Mr John Quinton, chairman-designate of Barclays International, the British bank which pulled out of South Africa last year, had talks here yesterday with the African National Congress, the ANC said (Reuters reports).

Strikes grip Athens

Athens — More than one million public and private sector workers in Greece stopped work for a day yesterday as a wave of strikes against the Socialist Government's economic policy intensified (A Correspondent writes).

Athens came to a virtual standstill with schools, hospitals, banks, shops and many government offices closed.

Labour unrest in Greece has grown as the Government of Mr Andreas Papandreu pledged to stand firmly by its economic austerity programme to the end of 1988.

The strikers' main grievance is a virtual ban on wage rises. Workers were allowed a 4 per cent rise for the first three months of the year, but inflation is running at more than 17 per cent nationally.

Move in arms case

Stockholm — Eight directors of the Swedish arms company, Bofors, are likely to face charges over the illegal sale of 400 tons of explosives to Iran (Christopher Mosey writes).

A report by the Swedish customs police detailing the illicit shipments was sent yesterday to the public prosecutor's office.

Inspector Hans Jonsson, of the customs police, alleged Bofors made 400 million kronor (\$38.7 million) on the deal, channelled via Austria, Italy, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

50 hurt in strike

Dhaka — More than 50 people were injured and the office of an opposition political party was set ablaze as a general strike brought life to a virtual halt in Dhaka and 17 other cities yesterday (Ahmed Fazi writes).

Pickets closed roads off the streets and set up road blocks in the capital, disrupting train and airline services for six hours.

Police patrolled the city as the two opposition alliances, the main organizers of the strike, held rallies demanding the resignation of President Ershad.

Malta poll imminent

Valletta — Maltese voters must go to the polls by May 9 after the weekend dissolution of Parliament at the end of its full five-year term (Austin Sammut writes).

The dissolution was announced by President Agatha Barbara, who on Sunday left office after five years. The House appointed Mr Paul Xeresh, the Speaker, as acting President for the interim.

The harsh electoral campaign began in earnest on Sunday with the Malta Labour Party and Nationalist Party, who shared office last term, holding demonstrations and mass rallies. The Communist Party and Democratic Party have announced they too will be fielding candidates in the elections, although they are not expected to win any seats.

Rome mourns

Rome (AP) — Policemen wept yesterday at a funeral for two young colleagues murdered in a Rome terrorist ambush, suspected to be the responsibility of the Red Brigades.

Thousands of people gathered to mourn Signor Rolando Lanari, aged 27, and Signor Giuseppe Scavaglieri, aged 24, shot dead by up to 10 assassins who attacked a car full of police on Saturday and fled with an estimated 1.15 billion lire (\$538,000).

Prison suicides

Lisbon — Six young men have committed suicide in Portuguese prisons in the past six weeks by hanging themselves with bedsheets in their cells (Martha de la Cal writes). Five of the suicides were in the Lisbon penitentiary and one was in Cintra.

All but one of the men were aged between 17 and 28. They were in detention awaiting trial for the possession of drugs, theft and other crimes. Three were dependent on heroin.

World Cup chess next

Brussels — The world's top chess players have set up a Grandmasters' Council based in Brussels and are to arrange a new "World Cup" chess competition along the lines of the grand prix tennis circuit (Reuters reports).

The competition is the brainchild of the Soviet world champion Gary Kasparov, who won the title last year.

Officer admits he misled Hall court

From Charles Bremner, Oistins, Barbados

A customs officer yesterday admitted twice misleading a court here over the circumstances of the arrest of the American model Miss Jerry Hall on drug charges at Barbados Airport last month.

The admission by Mr Caspar Walcott was the second serious embarrassment for the police prosecutors at the trial of Miss Hall, aged 30, companion for the last 10 years of the Rolling Stones singer Mick Jagger. Her lawyers claim that an airport mix-up led to her being associated with a box containing 20.5 lbs of marijuana.

Examined by the defence lawyer, Mr Henry Forde, Mr Walcott denied talking with plain-clothed police before his conversation with Miss Hall, who had come to collect what she thought was a package of personal goods from Mustique. He also told Mr Forde that he had no specific instructions involving the box found to contain the drug.

After contradicting himself, he later withdrew the statement, and asked how many false statements he had made replied: "Only the two that you have pointed out."

Mr Forde alleged that police urged Miss Hall to take the package and that the model had protested that it was not hers. The customs officer denied this, together with an account of a conversation he was alleged to have had with Miss Hall. To laughter from Miss Hall, Mr Jagger and the public benches, the officer also said he was unaware of the

existence of a second package, which was later found.

When the trial opened on Friday, an airline agent said she had mistakenly identified the unmarked box as belonging to Miss Hall.

Mr Jagger and his companion have been expressing intense anger at what they see as bungling by the Barbadian authorities.

Miss Hall's team of lawyers have been at a loss to understand why the police persisted with charges after hearing evidence from the Mustique Airways agent about the package mix-up.

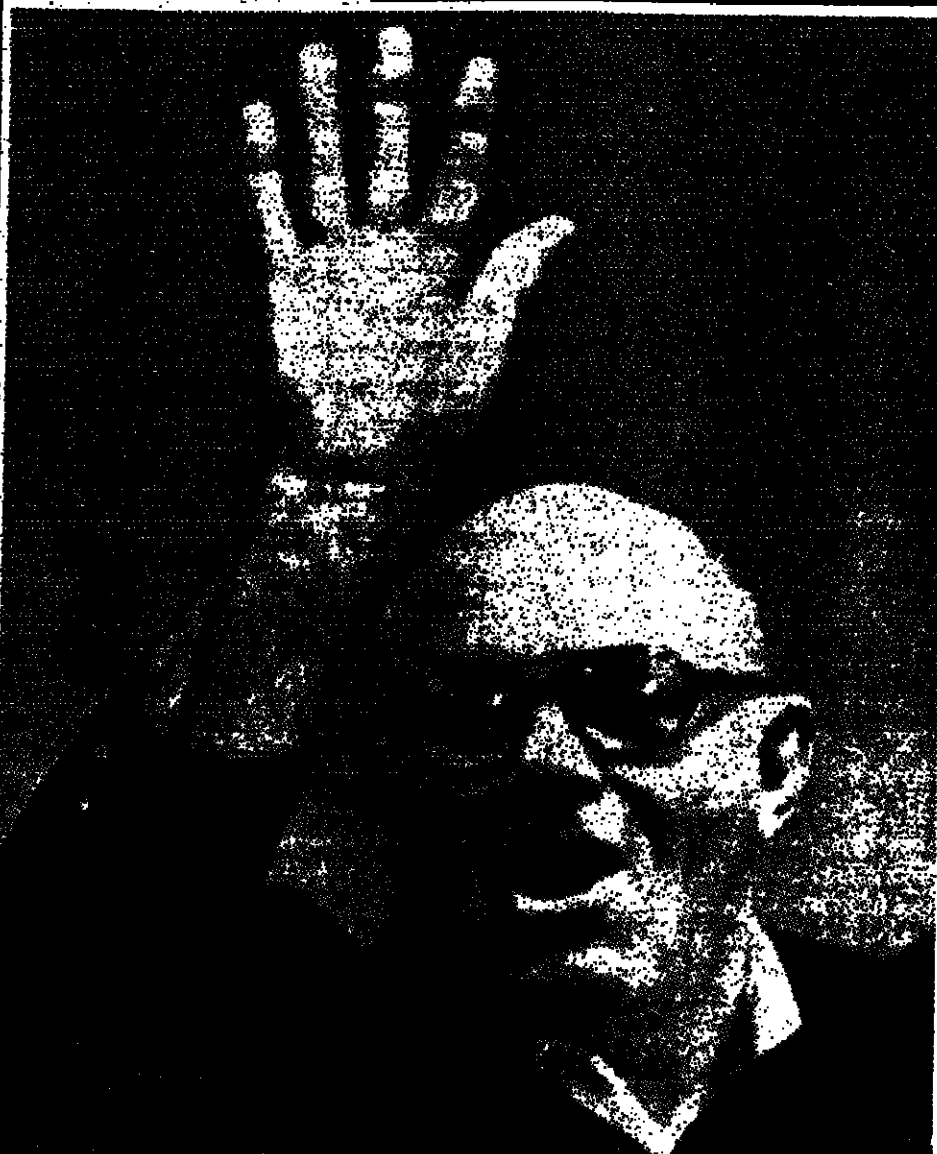
Local lawyers said they believed the island's sensitivities to the drug issue, heightened by pressure from the United States, had led to the prosecution on evidence that would have been unlikely to reach court at other times.

As the slow-moving trial dragged on, the proceedings at times seemed close to a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, complete with plodding policemen and eccentric judge, who made frequent jokes and peppered the proceedings with asides on topics such as his Valentine's Day present.

Miss Hall, who claims to have lost tens of thousands of pounds in modelling fees because of her enforced stay on the island, is planning to leave within hours of the end of the trial, and intends "never to set foot again in Barbados".

The couple's associates said they were reviewing the possibilities of legal action against Barbadian authorities.

Trial of the man Israel claims is 'Ivan the Terrible'



Mr John Demjanjuk, greeting the court at the beginning of his trial in Jerusalem yesterday.

American lawyer's flowing oratory upsets the judge

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Mr John Demjanjuk, a retired car worker from Cleveland, Ohio, was told he stands accused of "the most terrible crimes ever committed in the course of history", when the State of Israel opened its case in a modern theatre here yesterday, trying to prove he was "Ivan the Terrible", the mass executioner of the Nazi death-camp of Treblinka.

In his specially-built dock on the left side of the stage, the man Israel says helped to execute 900,000 people sat between two policemen, leaning forward to watch Mr Yona Blattman, the State Attorney, as he gave the packed court a brief but searing history of the Nazi death-camp.

Wearing the lightweight brown suit and white shirt in which he was extradited to Israel, he waved a welcome to the audience when he was led in, both his arms raised and his stubby fingers outstretched like a friendly peasant. "Boker tov," he said, showing he had learned to say "good morning" in Hebrew in the year he has spent in prison here.

He is on trial for his life and has pinned his hopes on the ability of Mr Mark O'Connor, a lawyer from Buffalo, to convince the court that he is not Ivan Grozni (the Terrible) but a simple Ukrainian soldier who has ended up as the victim of a KGB plot.

Mr Mordechai Fuchs, a Treblinka survivor, brought the first agonizing moment to what had begun as a clinical, legalistic affair, with Mr O'Connor struggling to persuade the court it had no right to judge the case.

Just as the court rose to consider legal points over lunch, Mr Fuchs, who had been sitting quietly in the front for the 4½ hour session, sprang to his feet. He is grey-haired now but 43 years ago he was a teenager in Treblinka.

"They are inventing all of this. It is all lies. The Ukrainians did all this. They killed my family," he said.

He was crying, and shouting, and pointing. Mr O'Connor fled. Mr Demjanjuk's son, John, stood self-consciously in the centre of the stage looking at his feet. The Israeli police made no move to silence the shouting. Mr Fuchs was slowly led out and collapsed with emotion.

Until then, it had been difficult to tell that this was a case of so many lies and deaths, despite the oratory of Mr O'Connor.

"Mr Demjanjuk," he explained, "has been caught up in a whirlwind of three great powers." These were the Soviet Union, the United States and Israel. "The power and the fury of the charges was conceived by the Soviet Union, developed in the United States and has ended up here in Israel."

Mr O'Connor argued that the court and Israel itself were being made to do a job which the US itself should have undertaken. "The Sword of St Michael has been taken out to bring in a criminal. But what is the world going to say about Israel if this is the wrong man?"

He argued that Mr Demjanjuk could not be tried for war crimes because he had been extradited only for murder. "He came to this country shackled with the chains of legal obfuscation. I hope we will be able to disperse the fog which surrounded him before he came to Israel."

Justice Dov Levine, who originally trained as a court clerk with the Jerusalem police under the British mandate, impatient to get on with the case, warned: "This dispersal of fog is surely connected with the hearing of witnesses... I should like to introduce a little order into this hearing."

Mr O'Connor said: "The enormous hydraulic pressure of the accounts of victims will leave very little chance to think of what we have done."

The judge asked if Mr O'Connor meant the court should not try the case because of the argument over identity.

"A very wise remark which cuts to the very heart of the matter," said Mr O'Connor. Pointing at the defendant, he said: "Who is Ivan Grozni? There is not one scintilla of evidence that this human animal had a first name of Ivan or a second name of Grozni. I have a solemn duty to defend the life of my client against Ivan Grozni."

Mr O'Connor's dramatic poses and rising oratory worried the judge. "Please be quieter. Kindly moderate your voice," he said wearily. "We submit to the jurisdiction of the court in that respect," Mr O'Connor promised.

Mr Dennis Goldman, for the state, argued in clear, cold Hebrew, that the court had every right to try the case, and the judge agreed with him.

Mr O'Connor put forward a detailed alibi. John Demjanjuk, born in Dub Macharenzi on April 3, 1920, had been fighting as a conscripted soldier with the Russian Army against the forces of the Third Reich when he had been taken prisoner in June 1942.

He had been held first in the Crimea, then in the Ukraine and, throughout the time Treblinka was operational, in "inhuman conditions" at Chelm, in Poland. In August 1943 he had been made to join the pro-Nazi Vlasov Army in Austria and had served with it until the end of the war.

Mr Blattman's story was very different. The defendant, he said, was one of two men who stood "for months after months" by the door of the gas ovens at Treblinka.

"Day by day, thousands of Jews, naked as the day they were born, came down and were pushed along what became known as the Himmelstrasse — the roadway to heaven. They were pushed and whipped by them. Once in the gas chambers, the accused were told to switch on the gas pumps."

"Before they were pushed into the chamber the accused beat some of them over the head or put their heads into barbed wire fences. The few survivors of those days have not forgotten."

Howe says no secret Syria deal on Waite

From Richard Owen, Brussels

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday strongly denied reports that Britain was preparing to upgrade its relations with Syria as part of a secret deal to secure the release of Mr Terry Waite in Lebanon. He described the suggestion as "absolutely astonishing" and said Britain would have nothing to do with Syria until it stopped supporting terrorism.

Sir Geoffrey, speaking at a meeting of the 12 EEC foreign ministers, acknowledged that a Second Secretary in the British-interest section of the Australian Embassy in Damascus had been replaced by a First Secretary, but this move preceded Mr Waite's disappearance.

Sir Geoffrey said he was "absolutely astonished" by reports that Britain was upgrading its ties with Damascus. This was "totally without foundation".

Sir Geoffrey said Britain was in touch with a number of governments and with individuals in Lebanon to try to free Mr Waite and other British hostages, and was concerned to obtain information about Mr Waite and see him safe.

"But these contacts do not include Syria," Sir Geoffrey said. "Our position remains that we will make no concessions to terrorists. Syria has been shown to be involved in terrorism."

Last year the EEC, at Britain's behest, imposed diplomatic and trade sanctions against Syria on the grounds that it had backed terrorist acts in Europe. Sir Geoffrey said no improvement in relations was possible until Damascus had proved it had abandoned such involvement.

The EEC foreign ministers yesterday discussed aid to non-EEC Mediterranean nations, but excluded Syria from the list of aid recipients.

They approved emergency EEC aid to Lebanon proposed this week by the Commission.

Damascus asks Amal to call off its siege of Palestinian camps

From Juan Carlos Guncuio, Beirut

Apparently feeling the heat of international pressure over the suffering inside three Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, Syria yesterday was said to have asked the Shia Muslim Amal militia to lift a siege that has brought thousands of Palestinians to the brink of starvation.

At the same time, Syria appeared to be giving renewed attention to the question of foreign hostages in Lebanon and, in particular, to the situation of Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy.

Radio reports in Beirut said that Mr Nabih Berri, the leader of Amal, had been holding meetings with diplomats from Canada, Switzerland and Austria accredited to Damascus, where Mr Berri has been living for four months. The theme of those contacts, the reports said, was the alarming situation of the refugees living in the Bourj al-Barajneh and Chaltia camps in Beirut and the Rashidiyah settlement south of Tyre.

The meetings reportedly took place as hundreds of hungry Palestinians ventured out of Rashidiyah to buy all the supplies they could, virtually emptying shops in Tyre. They were benefiting from a five-hour suspension of the siege, which was respected.

As the Palestinians, mainly women, filled their sacks with bread, rice, flour and even bird food, Amal gunmen were consolidating positions in the strategic hilltop village of Magdoushe, in the hills east of Sidon. They were recovering trenches they had lost to Palestinian guerrillas of the PLO chairman, Mr Yasser Arafat, almost three months ago.

The sense of military pride was so great that they did not resist the temptation of hoisting Amal flags and posters of the Shia militia everywhere, even above the huge statue of the Virgin Mary dominating Magdoushe, a Christian village, and the entire Sidon area.

The Amal return to Magdoushe was a smooth affair. There was no resistance from the Palestinians, who have always seen the village as a constant threat because of its strategic location overlooking the Ein Hiliweh and Mieh Mich camps.

Less fortunate were efforts to get food into the camps. Precious loads of flour and powdered milk have been waiting for Amal's permission to enter Rashidiyah and Bourj al-Barajneh, an authorization that never came. UNRWA, the UN agency in charge of

At least 400 Palestinian men have begun fasting in the besieged refugee camp of Chaltia in Beirut to save the meagre food rations for the elderly, women and children, a Palestinian aid group said in London yesterday (Nicholas Beeston writes).

Medical Aid for Palestinians, whose British surgeon, Miss Pauline Cutting, is working in the Bourj al-Barajneh camp, said the voluntary move was introduced because of fears that civilians would perish unless food stocks were rationed.

"Our medical staff including a Canadian physician, Dr Chris Giamoun, are giving the fasters glucose, but the situation is desperate and deteriorating," a spokesman said. The priority for hospital staff in the three refugee camps in Beirut was to evacuate the thousands of wounded.

There was no resistance from the Palestinians, who have always seen the village as a constant threat because of its strategic location overlooking the Ein Hiliweh and Mieh Mich camps.

Less fortunate were efforts to get food into the camps. Precious loads of flour and powdered milk have been waiting for Amal's permission to enter Rashidiyah and Bourj al-Barajneh, an authorization that never came. UNRWA, the UN agency in charge of helping Palestinian refugees, said at the agency's headquarters in Vienna that Amal was still blocking deliveries, but allowing people to go out to buy supplies.

The Italian Government has sent three plane-loads of food supplies to Larnaca, Cyprus, in the hope that they might reach the hungry refugees in time. But the main problem here was that Beirut airport has been closed for two weeks because of a Muslim-Christian dispute, and the food for the Palestinians

Gemayel talks fail to help on missing envoy

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Despite the agency President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon seemed to convey after an hour of talks with Mrs Thatcher at Downing Street yesterday, he had no new information or ideas to offer on the missing Anglican envoy Terry Waite.

"First time Terry Waite", the visitor called to the television cameras as he hurried from Britain's best-known front door to his Mercedes.

An instant later, Mrs Thatcher looked out to wave farewell to Mr Gemayel — but there was a lot less to yesterday's television set-piece outside Downing Street than met the eye.

Four weeks after Mr Waite disappeared, Whitehall remains baffled. "It's a little bit eerie that we have heard so little after all this time," one official said yesterday. Officially there is still no

would have to be sent by sea. It was not clear whether the aid would arrive at the Christian port of Jounieh or at Sidon.

Amal, in a clear sign of increasing concern about the image of a movement that has repeatedly expressed solidarity with the plight of the Palestinians, yesterday requested a halt to the "information war", an obvious reference to the enormous coverage the siege of the camps has been getting. Amal made it clear that unless such a "campaign" was halted, it would not be possible to focus on solutions.

But the leaders of Amal were rather more preoccupied by a new, unexpected factor. In the past two days, Amal militiamen have been under attack in the streets of west Beirut from members of the pro-Palestinian Communist Party of Lebanon, the Progressive Socialist Party of Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, and even some "disident" factions of the Syrian Social National Party.

Last night Amal gunmen were under fire a few hundred yards north of the Chaltia camp that they have been besieging for more than four months. The speculation in west Beirut was that, unless Amal softens its stand and allows more food into the camps, the guerrillas who have been surviving shelling and hunger may after all go out in search of food and advance into west Beirut, to neutralize artillery and tank positions under Amal.

Mr Jumblatt was scheduled to hold meetings in Damascus with the Syrian Vice-President, Mr Abdel Halim Khaddam. Those talks were expected to include not only the deteriorating situation in the Muslim sector of the capital but also Mr Waite's whereabouts.

Mr Jumblatt, whose men were in charge of Mr Waite's security until he vanished almost one month ago, has received a message from Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, underlining Britain's concern over his fate.

Reagan team under siege

Iran scandal engulfs Regan and Casey

From Michael Binyon, Washington

White House computer records, acquired by the Tower Commission investigating the National Security Council's (NSC) role in the Iran affair, suggest that key officials in the Reagan Administration were far more closely involved in the scandal than previously established.

Well-placed sources told Newsweek magazine that an "avalanche" of background memoranda and messages made available to the three-man panel on Thursday, deeply implicated Mr Donald Regan, the White House Chief of Staff, Mr William Casey, the former director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and Admiral John Poindexter, the former National Security Adviser.

The information suggests that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, the dismissed NSC aide, was not a "lone wolf" keeping secrets from his superiors while organizing the Iran deal and the diversion of money to the Nicaraguan Contras. "North reported everything," one source told Newsweek.

Admiral Poindexter and his



Mr Regan: Papers show "deep implication".

predecessor, Mr Robert McFarlane, "tried to doctor" a chronology of the events to make it appear that President Reagan did not authorize the first shipment of arms to Iran in August 1985. The magazine said, however, that the Tower Commission, reportedly investigating charges of a cover-up, believed it was impossible for Mr Regan to know everything being done in his name, such as the volume of information.

The commission's aggressive report is expected to be more thorough than anyone in the White House expected. It has also uncovered computer records of the cover side to Project Democracy — Mr Reagan's extensive operation to help anti-communist forces around the world.

The White House yesterday angrily denied a story in The New York Times that claimed there was a link between the covert Iran-Contra operation. The alleged link was also denied by Mr Carl Gershman, president of the national Endowment for Democracy, the private fund set up in 1983 to help democratic forces around the world, who said there was "no connection" between the project and the endowment, where every penny was accounted for. Any covert arm was a "perversion of the original aim".

Mr Reagan first outlined his ideas for supporting world democracy in a joint address to Parliament in June, 1982. The New York Times said that documents discovered by the Tower Commission showed a clandestine execution of this ideal gradually evolved into an almost independent foreign

policy branch, complete with its own ships, aeroplanes, communications systems, bank accounts and secret envoys.

The paper said the operation controlled by Colonel North was outside the established government decision-making process and beyond the purview of Congress. It reflected the Administration's deep frustration that it could not push the State Department or Congress into supporting anti-communist insurgencies.

In January 1983 Mr Reagan reportedly signed a classified order allowing the NSC to coordinate inter-agency efforts for the project. Meanwhile, White House efforts were directed at getting private funding. To that end, Mr Charles Wick, the director of the US Information Agency, arranged a meeting in March 1983 between Mr Reagan and several millionaires, including Sir James Goldsmith, the British financier, and Mr Rupert Murdoch, the international media magnate.

The meeting took place, but apparently no money was raised. Mr Wick, however, denied that he had ever tried to get money for the project.

White House 'disarray' at Reykjavik attacked

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

The Reykjavik summit was the "textbook case" of how the superpowers should not negotiate, according to the Democratic chairman of a congressional committee, which has released a blistering report on the Iceland meeting last October.

Mr Les Aspin said the complete record, from the US decision to attend a quick summit to the attempt afterwards to put a favourable "spin" on the outcome, showed the White House in confusion and disarray.

"The entire process was flawed. Despite frequent public statements opposing ill-prepared summits, and with the US elections only six weeks away, Reagan agreed to go to Reykjavik," he added. "The summit could have been a tragedy. Instead, it will replace the 1961 summit between John Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev as the textbook case of how the superpowers should not negotiate."

One Republican member of

the 13-member House armed services committee, however, issued a sharply worded dissenting view, describing the report as unprofessional and dominated by political sniping.

The report said the proposal causing most problems was the US initiative to eliminate all ballistic missiles over 10 years. This was offered freely by President Reagan in the full knowledge that its implications had not been considered by his own military or by US allies.

The Washington Post said yesterday that the proposal was hurriedly drafted in a meeting with the Soviet Foreign Minister by two US officials — Mr Richard Perle, the Assistant Defense Secretary, and Mr Robert Lindehard, a National Security Council arms expert — working on a rough pad.

Within half an hour of Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, reading the draft to Soviet officials it was proposed by Mr Reagan to Mr Gorbachev, the paper said.

EEC proposal for levy on oils and fats risks new round in trade war

The European Commission yesterday proposed a tax which would raise the price of margarine in Britain and the EEC and spark a new round in the transatlantic trade war.

Mr Frans Andriessen, the Agriculture Commissioner, said the levy on oils and fats did not discriminate against Washington because it applied to EEC producers as well as non-EEC suppliers.

But US officials warned that the move would hit American soybean exports and revive the risk of a tit-for-tat trade war, in spite of the recent compromise over compensation for lost American grain sales to Spain.

The new tax is part of a tough 1987 farm price package which continues the drive for reform of the common agricultural policy. It includes cuts in prices for sugar, feed grains, fruits, vegetables and sunflower seeds, and a freeze on prices to farmers for beef, lamb, dairy products and bread wheat.

Because of "green currency" adjustments, British farmers will escape the full effects of these measures, except in the cereals sector. Intervention buying of cereals would only operate for four months, leading in the long term to a cut of up to 11 per cent in prices, a severe blow to cereal farmers.

The new oils and fats tax is designed to avert a vegetable oil surplus in the Community while protecting the olive oil industry in the southern EEC states.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said the tax was not a new idea and would create more problems than it solved. Britain was opposed to "protectionist measures".

Mr Andriessen said the levy amounted to £240 a tonne, which would raise margarine prices by about 20 per cent.

From Richard Owen, Brussels

The measure — together with the price proposals — goes to EEC farm ministers on Monday.

Challenged to explain why the EEC was apparently proposing to charge EEC consumers more for margarine while continuing to sell cheap butter to the Russians, Mr Andriessen replied testily that this was a superficial analysis and "not very intelligent". The two issues were separate, and there were valid economic reasons in both cases, "as you well know".

Mr Andriessen: denies US discriminated against.

It took the European Commission three attempts to come up with its 1987 farm price proposals, partly because of internal divisions over whether to risk a new transatlantic trade war by imposing the controversial oil and fats tax, and partly because of

haggling over devaluations of the "green currencies", the rates at which national currencies are converted for agricultural purposes.

In the past, countries with weaker currencies have tended to juggle with the rates through a system known as

monetary compensatory amounts, and Mr Andriessen is trying to halt this as part of his reform measures.

Mr Andriessen claimed that the proposals would produce a saving over two years of more than £3 billion. This is part of the Commission's overall plan for an overhaul of EEC finances, to be unveiled tomorrow by Jacques Delors, the Commission's president, at the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

Officials said the plan also included ideas for healing the north-south divide in the EEC and a revolutionary proposal for basing EEC revenue in future on the gross domestic product of each member state rather than on national VAT receipts, as at present.

The first shots in the farm campaign were fired in December when the farm ministers, under the chairmanship of Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, grasped the hitherto elusive nettle of CAP reform and imposed cuts in dairy and beef quotas. The Commission wants this process extended to cereals.

Officials said the most significant proposal in the cereals sector was the suspension of intervention buying at guaranteed prices in the autumn, at harvest time. Buying for EEC storage would be restricted to the period from February to May. The effect on British cereal farmers will be qualified, however, by a 4 per cent devaluation of the green pound.

Explaining the new tax on oils and fats, Mr Andriessen said expenditure in the olive oil sector, including price support and storage, had risen from £200 million 10 years ago to nearly £3 billion this year.



Troops at Manila's armed forces headquarters swearing an oath of allegiance to the new constitution yesterday.

Philippine military swear oath of loyalty

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Members of the Philippines' 250,000-strong armed forces yesterday swore allegiance to the new constitution, which many of them voted against in a national plebiscite two weeks ago.

The mass oath-taking in military camps all over the country was led by the Defence Minister, Mr Rafael Bito, who told 1,000 soldiers at armed forces headquarters that "our new constitution... is our supreme and fundamental law" and implored them to respect it.

With the soldiers standing to attention, Mr Bito and the armed forces' chief, General Fidel Ramos, joined them in raising their right hands in a pledge to "preserve and defend" the constitution. In the plebiscite on February 2, 40 per cent of all the country's soldiers voted against it.

Threatening dismissal for any soldier who refused to swear allegiance to the new charter, the Government used the ceremony to reinforce the principle of civilian supremacy over the armed forces, after two abortive coup attempts.

Only three weeks ago about 500 mutinous soldiers, supporting the deposed President Marcos, tried to seize several military installations and occupied a television station, in the most serious challenge to President Aquino since he came to power almost a year ago.

General Ramos told the assembled troops that the new charter, ratified by 76 per cent of the people, was more than "a mere oath", and called on the soldiers "to take active and positive steps to defend the constitution".

Land transfer: Almost 20,000 hectares of land sequestered from Mr Marcos and his business associates were handed over to the Ministry of Agrarian Reform for distribution to landless peasants.

The first batch of land seized by the Presidential Commission on Good Government, after Mr Marcos fled the country last February, will be distributed within four months to "poor but deserving" farmers already occupying the land, the commission's chairman, Mr Jovito Salonga, said.

Fantasy world of Rangoon's economy

In the second of two articles from Rangoon, Michael Hamlyn highlights the Burmese Government's precarious economic position, and how the Burmese people are struggling to make ends meet.

The Burmese Government last week instructed all its departments to cease purchases of goods from overseas. The country has simply run out of foreign exchange, observers in Rangoon declare. Until money comes in from rice or teak exports nothing imported can be paid for. "They are not even able to make small purchases costing a few hundred dollars," said a diplomat.

As a result, government-owned factories, development projects — except those granted from outside — and even military units are likely to start running down as their supplies run out. "Very few countries have bungled their economies as badly as these people have," said an Asian expert.

"The economy is a textbook illustration," added a Western Burma-watcher, "of what happens if you ignore the price mechanism."

In fact, Burma has the ludicrous spectacle of two entirely separate economies, the official and the black. The official economy, if statistics are to be believed, is growing at a reasonably steady rate.

inflation is low, imported goods are not available and the unit of currency, the kyat, is steady against world currencies. There are 6.44 kyats to the US dollar.

In the black economy, inflation is rampant. Anything imported is available at a price, and the black-market money changers begin by offering 35 kyats to the dollar.

The fantasy world of the official economy controls the salaries paid to government servants, which are much the same as they were 25 years ago. It governs the prices

return, Burmese teak is smuggled out to stand in for Thailand's depleted forest reserves, and rice and pork cross the border into China.

Burma simply does not have control of its own borders. The tribal insurgents in each border state control the passes, and levy a 5 per cent *ad valorem* tax on everything that passes their way.

After the border is crossed there is a slightly hazardous train or road journey to town, which is occasionally subject to raids by the authorities. But by the time the smuggled goods reach the Scott bazaar in Rangoon they are openly displayed, despite the draconian penalties available for sellers of contraband.

For the citizens of the capital to afford these goods they must hold a second job, accept "gratifications" for moving official files, and send their wives out to queue at the official stores.

Since there is no government control on the border, even more illegal substances are widely smuggled. Opium and marijuana make valuable cash crops for the hill farmers, and the insurgent tribes have made arms-purchase money through processing heroin or hashish.

When Chinese support was withdrawn from the Burmese Communist Party recently, they turned to drug manufac-

ture as a way to supplement their exchequer. They sought out local expertise, creating the unlikely situation of communists employing the services of the Kuomintang experts, who had been hiding out in the hills around the Golden Triangle since Mao took over in 1949.

While the citizens of Burma complain of economic hardship, advocates of its strange governmental chaos point out that no-one starves in Burma. The country is rich in resources. The rivers teem. Until recently, rice was a leading export earner. Oil and natural gas lie untapped under the soil. The hills hold mineral wealth and gems.

"There are other things you cannot compare," said a citizen anxious to portray Burma as well as possible. He agrees that Rangoon, with its crumbling colonial office blocks built in the style of a tropical Manchester, has fallen a long way behind neighbouring Bangkok. But he insists: "Few of our farmers will have their daughters working as prostitutes in the big cities, or as housemaids."

A colleague adds, however, with images of other capitals in his mind obtained from the fledgling television service or from smuggled videos: "Every day we fall further and further behind our neighbours."

Concluded

BURMA Part 2

charged in official stores for rice and petrol and other necessities, which are immediately sold by the purchasers for 600 or 700 per cent profit.

It also forces foreign tourists, who are not much improved in any case, into paying hotel and fare prices that work out similar to Western or American prices.

The black economy provides electrical goods, batteries and watches from China and Japan, cloth and clothing from India, and a vast range of consumer goods from Thailand. Even chickens are smuggled in from Bangladesh. In

Unease in Hong Kong after Chinese election statement

From David Bonavia, Hong Kong

Unease is growing here over the Chinese Government's opposition to early introduction of direct elections to Hong Kong's future political bodies.

However, the chief representative of the Chinese Government has said the remarks of one of his colleagues did not necessarily reflect government policy.

Mr Xu Jiatun, head of the New China News Agency branch which acts virtually as the Chinese Commission in Hong Kong, said there would be no foot-dragging over elections to such bodies as the Legislative Council.

Last week Mr Lu Ping, chief Chinese delegate to the joint Anglo-Chinese liaison group, said there could be no direct election before 1991.

Over the past two years the Hong Kong Government has introduced limited franchise measures whose development is to be discussed in a Green Paper this year.

Peking is known to be hostile to the pace of change, being pushed by the British authorities in Hong Kong, aimed at safeguarding the

territory's internal development after its return to full Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

The design of the future Hong Kong flag has been discussed at a session of the joint liaison group in the city of Kunming, in south-west China.

The Chinese delegates have proposed the establishment of a postbox in Peking where designers could present their ideas. Hong Kong designers have not been invited to participate.

Meanwhile, business people here continue to express anxiety over the recent change of political mood in China, where some leaders have been criticizing the "open door" policy pushed by Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman, in favour of more political and economic reform.

Over the past few weeks several senior Chinese leaders have emphasized the dangers of "bourgeois liberalism" affecting China because of excessive contact with the outside world and the trend towards consumerism.

Mr Deng, aged 82, has not made a direct response to

these critics, whose anger was aroused by last year's demonstrations by students in favour of more freedom and democracy in China.

Observers here regard this latest political compulsion as the dying throes of some veteran revolutionary leaders, still sentimentally and politically attached to Mao's ideas.

Mr Deng but less influential. Mr Deng's supporters have stressed that the campaign against "bourgeois liberalism" is to be conducted only within the Communist Party, though it has already frightened many Chinese intellectuals into a new reticence and a desire to avoid being victimized again by left-wing activists, dissatisfied with his debunking of the policies applied by Mao in the last decade of his life until 1976.

A more serious aspect of the new outbreak of political discord is that it coincides with a growing wave of pessimism among Western and Hong Kong business people, who fear investing in China while the political situation is not stabilized.

Mr Deng, aged 82, has not made a direct response to

Contra leader resigns under rivals' pressure

From Michael Byron, Washington

Senior Adolfo Calero, one of the three leaders of the alliance of Nicaraguan Contra rebels, resigned yesterday under pressure from rival leaders and the Reagan Administration, but he remained head of the largest Contra army in the field.

Senior Calero, the most conservative member of the directorate of the United Nicaraguan Opposition (UNO), gave a press conference at the group's Miami headquarters. His supporters said his resignation was a big concession to the two other rebel leaders, Senior Arturo Cruz and Senior Alfonso Robelo, both former officials in Nicaragua's Sandinista Government.

His place in the alliance leadership is expected to be taken by Senior Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, the son of the murdered Nicaraguan newspaper editor.

Senior Calero plans to continue to lead the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), an arm of 12,000 men under the command of several former officers of the old Nicaraguan National Guard. He has

consistently refused to disband the FDN.

His departure is the latest consequence of continued bitter squabbling which has split the guerrilla movement, but he is still expected to have a big say in military operations.

The Reagan Administration has put pressure on the Contra leadership to heal its differences. In meetings with the rebel leaders, US officials have warned them that the departure of Senior Cruz, widely perceived here as an honest democrat, would jeopardize further funding for the Contras by Congress.

● SAN JOSE: Presidents of four Central American countries failed to sign a Costa Rican-drafted peace plan, but agreed to meet soon with the Nicaraguan President, who is excluded from the one-day summit, in an effort to reach a new accord (Martha Honey writes).

At a closing ceremony in San José's ornate National Theatre, the presidents of Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador signed a two-page document stating that now is "the hour for peace" in Central America.

Lambsdorff not guilty of bribery

From A Correspondent, Bonn

Otto Count Lambsdorff, the former West German Economics Minister, was convicted of tax evasion by a court in Bonn yesterday, but was found not guilty on a more serious charge of corruption.

He would now be "capable of taking any political office", a leading member of his Free Democratic Party (FDP), the junior partner in the governing centre-right coalition, said.

Count Lambsdorff, aged 60, resigned as minister in 1984 when the Bonn district court ruled that he must face trial.

He was fined DM 180,000 (£65,000) for evading and aiding the evasion of tax in donations to the FDP.

His predecessor as Economics Minister, Herr Hans Friderichs, was fined DM 61,500 and the former general manager of the Flick industrial holding company, Herr Eberhard von Brauchitsch, was given a two-year suspended prison sentence and fined DM 550,000, both for evading tax.

The penalties were substantially lower than those requested by the prosecution, which had sought a four-year prison term for Herr von Brauchitsch, a 15-month suspended sentence for Count Lambsdorff, and a fine of DM 120,000 for Herr Friderichs.

All three were acquitted of corruption charges arising from allegations that Herr von Brauchitsch bribed the other two defendants during their times in office, in the form of donations to the FDP, to grant Flick a huge tax exemption in the 1970s.

The defence had called for

"not guilty" verdicts on all counts.

The presiding judge, Herr Hans-Henning Buchholz, said yesterday that the court assumed that money had changed hands, "and thus the prosecution acted correctly in bringing the bribery charges", but no connection could be established between payment and performance.

On the tax charges, Herr Buchholz said the court was persuaded that it had "come near enough to the truth". The prosecution alleged that, as treasurer for a state branch of the Free Democrats, Count Lambsdorff had set up bogus charities which functioned as "laundries" for donations to the party. The industrial donors received illegal tax deductions, depriving the Government of DM 1.5 million.

In his defence, the former minister said he had followed "what was normal practice" for the political parties at that time, a practice which had been "tolerated" by the various state finance ministries.

Herr Friderichs, who resigned in 1977 to head the Dresdner Bank, was convicted of evading taxes of DM 1.6 million in political donations by the bank.

Herr von Brauchitsch, who lost his position as Flick general manager in 1982, when the corruption allegations were made public, was accused of evading DM 17.8 million in taxes through illegal party donations and currency transactions conducted by the company.

Both prosecution and defence indicated that they would appeal.

MPs boost Sir Joh's challenge

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

The political challenge to the Government of Mr Bob Hawke mounted by the quixotic figure of Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen, the Queensland Premier, gained momentum yesterday when he was asked to join the Conservative alliance to contest the next election.

What up to now has been a personal crusade by the right-wing Premier, was given substance when the 26 federal MPs of the National Party passed a resolution recognizing his "electoral support within Australia", and asking him to harness it in a push to remove the Labor Party from power.

But while the motion gave heart to opposition right-wingers and clearly delighted Sir Joh himself, it was another step in a process which has undermined the opposition leadership rather than doing any harm to Mr Hawke and Labor.

The main victim of yesterday's resolution was Mr Ian Sinclair, who Sir Joh has indirectly challenged for the federal leadership of the National Party.

In what appears to be a shift to the right on his part, Sir Joh has portrayed Mr Sinclair and his partner in the opposition coalition, Mr John Howard, the Liberal leader, as "failures", incapable of wresting power from Mr Hawke on an election platform.

Mr Sinclair yesterday took issue with the suggestion that the resolution, supporting Sir Joh's "general philosophy", was a personal defeat.

13 Chernobyl babies face retardation

Chicago (NYT) — Up to 13 of the 300 Soviet children born since the Chernobyl disaster to women who lived nearby, are expected to suffer mental retardation because of exposure to hazardous levels of radiation, according to an American doctor who recently returned from the contaminated area.

Dr Robert Gale, who worked extensively with Soviet victims of the disaster last year, said none of the children had been observed to have any physical defects.

But, he said, 13 excess cases of retardation were expected among 300 infants born to women pregnant at the time of the accident and who lived within 19 miles of the nuclear reactor.

Dr Gale said at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that the estimate was derived from studies of retardation among children whose mothers were exposed to radiation at Hiroshima.

Among the 300 Soviet babies, Dr Gale said, about 26 would normally be expected to suffer some kind of retardation. He did not define what he meant by retardation.

If there were 13 additional cases, he said, Chernobyl radiation would thus be responsible for an increase of 50 per cent, the worst possible estimate.

High doses of radiation can produce foetal deformation and miscarriage, but the radiation levels at Chernobyl were apparently too low to produce serious problems.

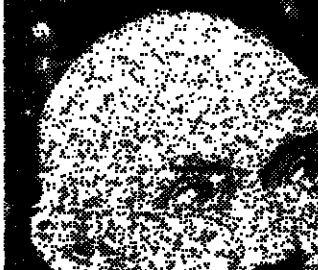
However, Dr Gale said abortions had been performed on women living near the reactor, but he did not know how many. He had been told Soviet officials also did not know.

"We've now had a chance to observe all the children that have been born close to Chernobyl," Dr Gale said. "Not surprisingly, none of them, at birth at least, has any detectable abnormalities. We weren't expecting any. That's an example that no news is good news."

Dr Gale, who is co-ordinating long-term studies of the accident's health effects, has made repeated visits to the Soviet Union. He said that he was stunned by the devastation of the area around Chernobyl, which he visited again recently.

Graham Greene claims Catholic alliance with communism

From Christopher Walker, Moscow



The 1,000 delegates at the close of the controversial Moscow peace forum yesterday were treated to the unique sight of Mr Graham Greene, the distinguished British author, delivering a speech distinctly sympathetic to Communism as he stood inside the Kremlin under a towering statue of Vladimir Lenin.

Mr Greene, who, like other Western participants in the glittering Soviet-financed and orchestrated forum, has been privately criticized by Western diplomats for lending his name to the conference, was chosen to present the final report of the "cultural group", one of seven round-table groups into which the conference was split.

Under the beaming gaze of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader with whom he shared the podium, Mr Greene used the widely televised occasion to tell the audience that he had been attacked by Western correspondents ("whom I try to avoid") for attending the forum. He said the journalists repeatedly asked him to ex-

plain his reasons for accepting the invitation to take part.

Mr Greene, who once wrote a surprisingly warm introduction to the autobiography of Kim Philby — who spied for Moscow and with whom he served in the British secret service during the Second World War — then delivered an address on what many consider his pet subject, Roman Catholicism. He chose to deal with its relations with Communism, which he said had for 100 years been one of suspicion.

The 82-year-old novelist explained that, having spent much of the past 15 years in Latin America, he was now "happy to report" that with the exception of a few very elderly Catholics there that "suspicion is dead and buried".

Mr Greene, a Companion of Honour now mainly resident in the more gentle climes of Antibes, added in militant tones which surprised many British observers: "Roman Catholics are fighting together with the Communists and working together. We are fighting together against the death squads in El Salvador. We are fighting together

against the Contras in Nicaragua. We are fighting together against General Pinochet in Chile. There is no division in our thoughts between Roman Catholics and Communists."

The tone of his remarks was in keeping with the outspoken anti-Americanism that dominated the three-day conference — much of it coming from Americans such as Professor Bernard Lown, the recent Nobel Peace Prize winner — and was understandably well received by the audience in the spacious Kremlin Grand Palace.

Mr Greene opened with an acknowledgement that he had approached the conference — the first of its kind — with a degree of scepticism, largely because of the grandiose nature of the discussion topics and the fact that "talk is so often an escape from action".

Lionized by the Soviet organizers as one of the most distinguished international personalities present, Mr Greene indeed proved deliberately elusive with Western reporters, especially after becoming involved in an argument with an old acquaintance he knew through *The Spectator*. When I approached

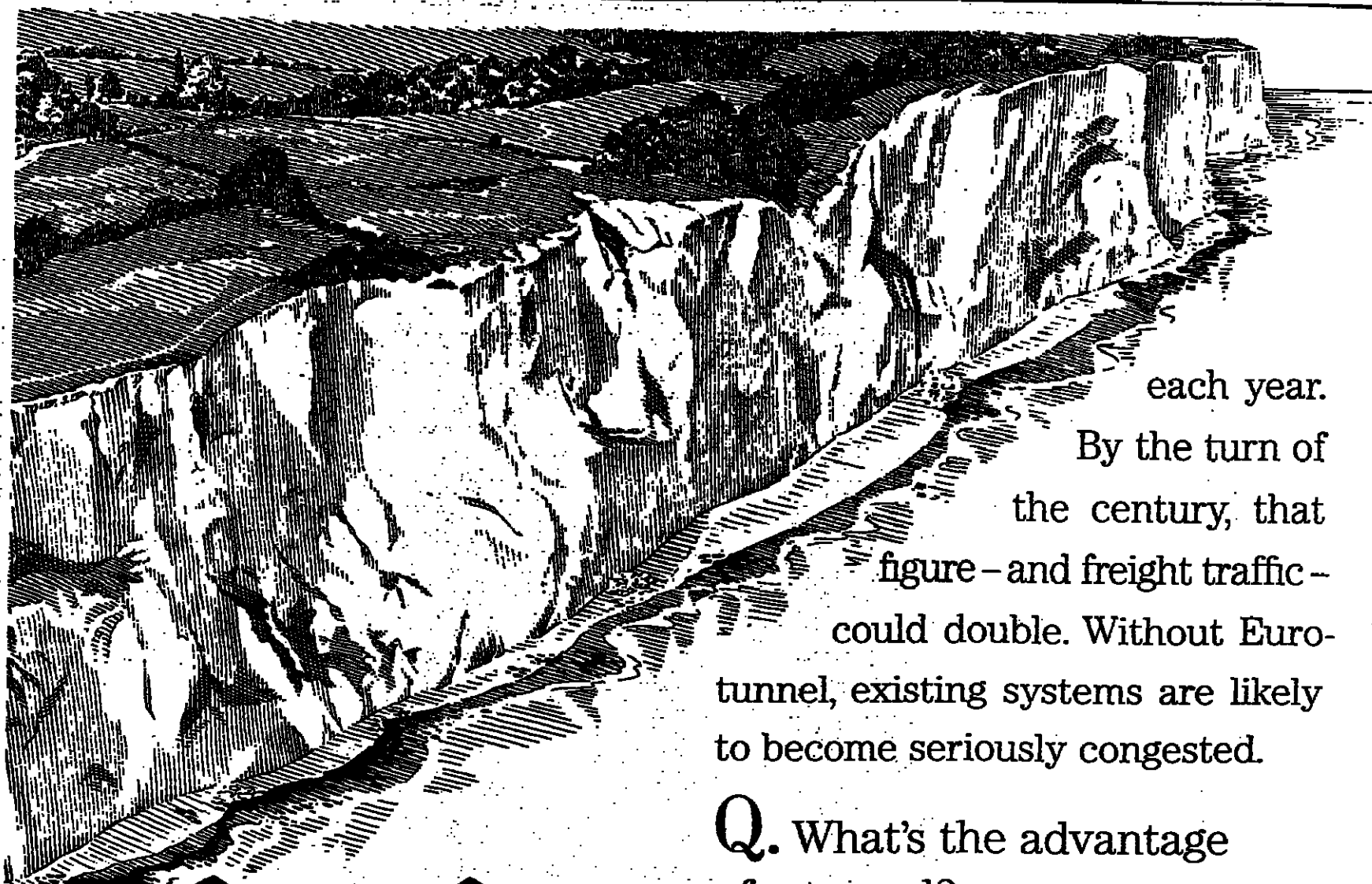
him with a colleague, he announced that he had no time as he was going to lunch.

Some of those who heard his remarkable speech yesterday noted that it was more likely to stir theological controversy than many of the subtler points on the nature of Catholicism made in his novels. At no time did he make any reference to religious persecution inside the Soviet Union. Mr Gorbachev recently called for a stepping-up in atheistic propaganda.

Speaking in English — translated instantaneously into Russian for the live broadcast of the event by Soviet television — Mr Greene concluded with a revelation he had meant to put before the forum earlier. "I have a dream that before I die, there will be an ambassador of the Soviet Union, going to give good advice at the Vatican."

His brief remarks were warmly received, not least by Mr Gorbachev, who is expected to visit Italy this year. No doubt they will be repeated in more private surroundings by those Soviet officials who want the trip to include a private audience with the Pope.

Philippine military swear of loyalty



each year.

By the turn of the century, that figure – and freight traffic – could double. Without Euro-tunnel, existing systems are likely to become seriously congested.

Q. What's the advantage of a tunnel?

A. Reliability, in a word. It's the only service that's guaranteed weatherproof. It means a smooth, fast crossing

And of course, rail is generally considered the safest form of transport. There'll be an independent body of experts to ensure we're building and operating the safest stretch of railway anywhere.

Q. How many jobs will it create?

A. When it's all systems go, over 15,000 people in Britain alone will be employed either building the tunnel or supplying materials and equipment. Hopefully there'll be many more when the Eurotunnel starts boosting trade and tourism.

Q. Who pays for it?

A. Private investors only. It won't cost the taxpayer a penny.

Q. When will it open?

A. Our tunnel sees the light of day in 1993. Having read this far, we hope you agree the sooner the better.

Q. What sort of tunnel is it?

A. It's a twin-rail tunnel. Effectively, a 31-mile rolling road beneath the Channel chalk-bed.

Q. How will I use it?

A. There are two services. A coast-to-coast shuttle for the motorist, running every 15 minutes at peak times. And direct rail services from London and other city centres to the Continent.

Q. How long will the journey take?

A. The Folkestone – Calais shuttle, just 35 minutes. No need to book. Just roll up and drive on.

London to Paris, 3¼ hours; London to Brussels 2¾ hours and so on.

Q. What's wrong with the services we've got?

A. The airlines, ferries and hovercraft already have to get 24 million passengers back and forth across the world's busiest stretch of water

any time of day or night, 365 days a year.

Q. Who's building it?

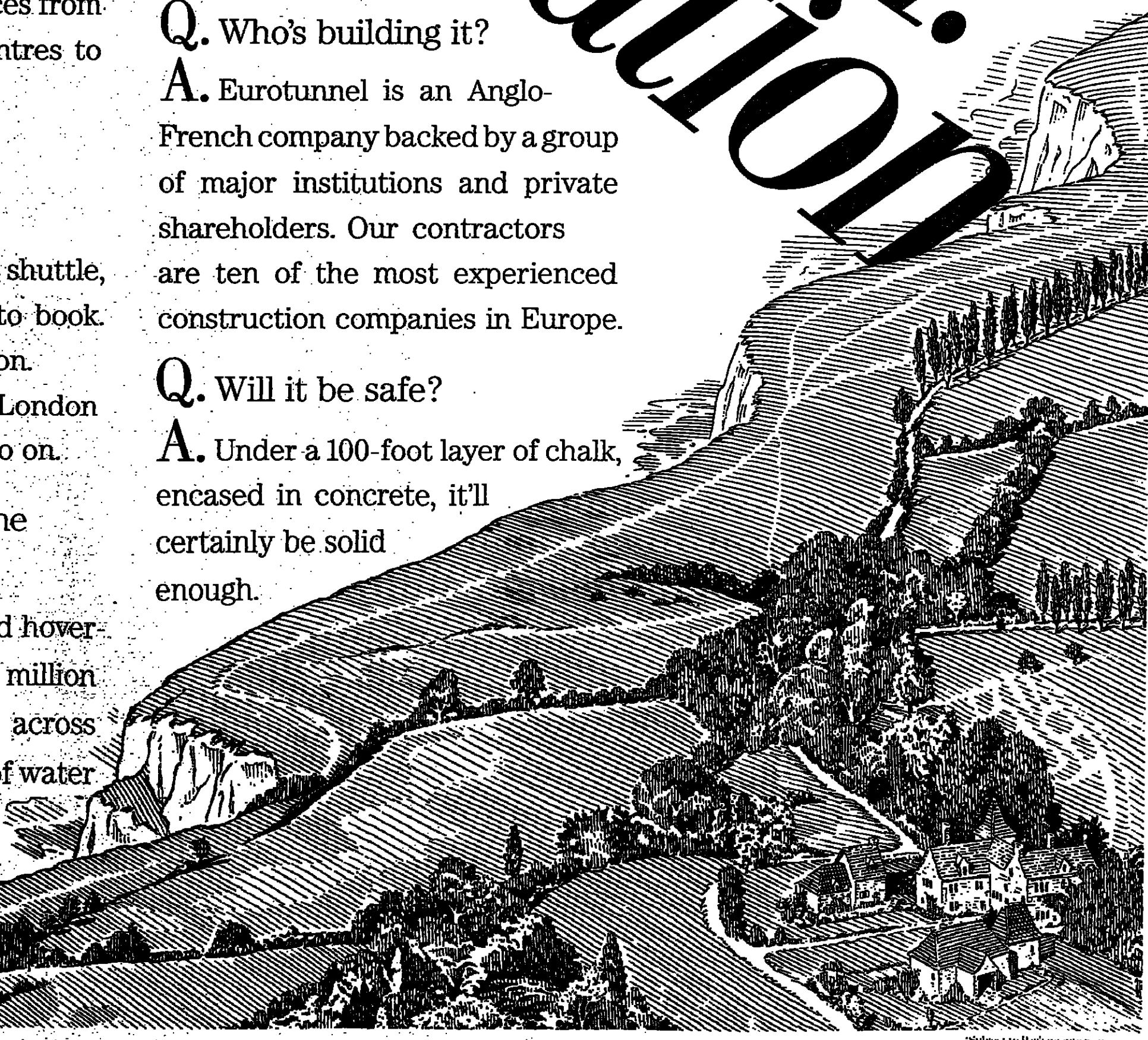
A. Eurotunnel is an Anglo-French company backed by a group of major institutions and private shareholders. Our contractors are ten of the most experienced construction companies in Europe.

Q. Will it be safe?

A. Under a 100-foot layer of chalk, encased in concrete, it'll certainly be solid enough.

A cross-Channel examination!

EURO TUNNEL The fast lane to Europe.



SPECTRUM

Any part, any shape, any time

The management and staff of Frost Inc have seen the future, and yes, it does indeed work. At their plant in Grand Rapids, Michigan, the idea of the make-anything factory has become a reality: manufacturing itself has become part of the service sector.

They are a long-established family metal-machining business in a small midwest city, the very sort of firm decimated by the Eighties recession in Britain's West Midlands. Once they would have felt at home in Wolverhampton. They used to make overhead-conveyor components, and still do. But now they also make anything out of metal — on demand.

Gearwheels? Uh, let's see here guys, think we have a program for that one round here someplace, sure, here we are, how many you want? 50,000? Bearing-housings? Uh, sure, that's not a problem, could we do them for you Thursday? A whiffy they've never seen before that you plunk down on their front counter? Uh, could you give us a day to get the drawings done and write the program, and come back tomorrow?

Through the vision of an adventurous boss and a daring investment and retraining programme, Frost Inc has been transformed from a traditional "metal-bashing" company into a computer-integrated manufacturing (CIM) plant; and its future has changed from strictly limited to seemingly limitless.

The factory has been completely automated: robot handling, robot drills and lathes. But not only are the tools automated — so, too, is the complete production process, and the entire flow of information necessary for the business to function: the planning, the costing, the purchasing, the scheduling. Waste is dramatically slashed. Pieces of metal no longer lie around waiting for something to happen to them; the working-process inventory has been halved and capacity hugely increased.

In its making of overhead-conveyors, still a large part of its business, Frost has made

RESEARCH AND PROSPERITY
Part 2: Gearing up

productivity and profits now revolves around computer-integrated manufacturing (CIM), an infant technology to which the Government is pressing companies to turn.

● In the second part of a four-day series, *The Times* visits an American CIM factory and looks at how British research and development can be improved, with the right investment

● The race is on throughout the industrialized world to develop the complicated, integrated systems that will drive the factory of the future.

● Although Britain is at the forefront in research, our manufacturers will move rapidly towards extinction unless they can modernize quickly.

● The constant search for higher productivity and profits now revolves around computer-integrated manufacturing (CIM), an infant technology to which the Government is pressing companies to turn.

huge cost savings with CIM: the break-even point of the factory is down by 25 per cent.

More remarkable, though, is the flexibility CIM has

suddenly given this small company, employing 112 people. The entire manufacturing process of a given article can be contained in a computer program; if you wish to manufacture something else, you simply change the program. Frost says that at the moment this takes them about half an hour, if they are moving between familiar articles, and that by the end of 1987 it will be down to "a few minutes"; to manufacture something they have never seen before will take 24 hours' preparation. In effect, the factory can be retooled instantly, a process that since large-scale manufacturing began has taken weeks or months, days at the very least.

It is an historic change. Frost knows that and is bent on seizing the opportunity it presents them. They are increasingly making orders for outside firms, not least the Detroit car companies, and their production of conveyor parts is now only two-thirds of

the business and falling each year. "We are custom-tailored manufacturers," laughs Chad Frost, the 42-year-old chief executive.

Frost is the man responsible for the company's change of direction, which he did with an investment programme which would give British managers sleepless nights. To bring CIM to Frost cost \$5.1 million over three years from 1983, when the company was turning over \$13 million a year. (To get it right, the company set up its own automation consultancy, which now flourishes by itself.) The money was raised from two local banks and a suburban local authority and was paid back in less than two and a half years.

An even bigger undertaking was the retraining of the staff. The company began with a "bits and bytes" day when they showed all the (then) 144 employees what a computer was, and offered to pay half the cost of a home computer for anyone who wanted one; more than 100 did. Every one of the current staff of 112 is

computer-literate, and continuously retraining: it is a condition of employment with Frost that at least one educational course be taken every year.

The results of it all have been spectacular. Frost's annual sales are now nearly \$20 million and are planned to grow at 30 per cent a year. But the object of the exercise has not simply been to increase profits. Chad Frost, a genuine and voluble enthusiast for manufacturing industry — a type virtually unknown in Britain — undertook such a huge reshaping programme for his company because he could clearly see that unless it kept up fully with technology and with the innovation process, it would not survive. "I would ask an Englishman, 'do you want to be a manufacturing nation, or just a trading nation?'" he said. "There is a terrific future for manufacturing, but you have to change. I changed because I love Western Michigan, and I want to remain here; I wanted to be in business in the future."

Michael McCarthy



Welcoming the future: visionary Chad Frost seeing eye-to-eye with a robotic arm at his computer-integrated Michigan plant

Information or stagnation

The aim of CIM is to harness all the diverse bits of information that bombard a company.

"We are talking about the automation of information," says Graham Symcox, of management consultants Coopers & Lybrand.

Most UK companies know a bit about it, but are reluctant to spend management time investigating a system that is still years away from widespread application and which involves huge investments, as well as a total reappraisal of factory processes and long-term employee education.

But CIM is clearly the next revolution to hit manufacturing. And Britain could lose business to competitors, according to Symcox, because it revolves around the development of new management philosophies rather than technical expertise.

"Companies have begun to realize that there is no longer a quick fix. Now is the time for all companies to look very hard at long-term business objectives and to plan their way forward very carefully," he warns.

CIM is summed up in a book to be published next month by Jack Hollingum, consultant editor for IFS Publications, as "the bringing together of separate islands of information, such as computer-aided design, process planning, material requirements planning, production scheduling, flexible manufacturing systems and other computer-assisted functions into a unified system".

The technology to link these often conflicting systems is available, but the trick, according to Hollingum, is the development and implementation of a company information strategy "which for many companies today may be the single most important guarantee of their future profitability, and even their viability".

Hollingum adds: "In a world where advanced manufacturing technology is equally available to all the industrial nations, it is those companies whose managements are best informed which are going to survive and thrive. Such

'The MD will be able to turn up production from his office'

capabilities are difficult to achieve, and management flair is not an adequate substitute. They are the fruit of a carefully structured strategy for information, implemented right across the company over a period of years."

The ideal, Symcox says, is for the managing director "to be able to turn production up or down with a tap in his office". As manufactured goods become more like commodities, manufacturers will turn into retailers and only CIM will be able to respond fast enough to new products, changes in design or the fashion whims of the marketplace.

Companies need to be able to transfer products from the computer-aided design screens to the production line without delay, and to have factories that can profitably make batches of one.

But consultants like Symcox have little faith in the ability of the British education system to produce high-calibre industrial managers in sufficient numbers, or of British culture to change the blue-collar image of the production engineer in time to give the country a CIM lead.

Even in the relatively mundane world of robotics, British

where change has effectively been blocked by the binary of long-term government contracts — could be facing acute competitive pressures in overseas markets.

But on the technology and innovation fronts, Britain can still demonstrate a world lead. In a recent demonstration in Birmingham sponsored by the DTI, 60 companies, many of them direct competitors, collaborated to show that a mock-up factory of 15 production cells could be integrated under a "ring main" CIM system.

Keys to the operation were the new sets of American-inspired international standards for communications within the factory — the Manufacturing Automation Protocol (MAP) developed by General Motors, and the Technical and Office Protocols (TOP) developed by Boeing. MAP/TOP provides the breakthrough — the basic standardized "plumbing" system to allow the space-age factory to be a financially viable possibility.

But Symcox repeats the caution. "It could take five years from inception to introduce a CIM factory. You will be asking people used to comfortable working practices and to operating departmentally to take on a lot of original thinking."

"The benefits have to be weighed carefully. CIM has become a business issue, not a technical one."

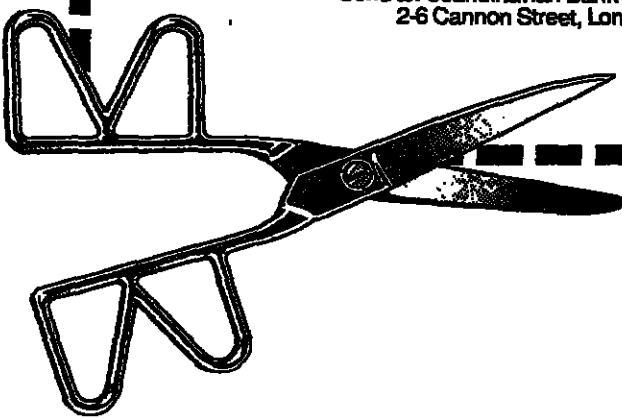
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Backing for brainwaves

Grappling with molecules in the laboratories of British universities, academics regularly make the sort of minor scientific breakthroughs that should inspire would-be entrepreneurs.

The difficulty — according to the received wisdom — is that too many of these discoveries never get any further than the learned scientific journals. Britain can hold its own when it comes to pure research, but is no good at translating that research into marketable products. But although the path from laboratory to factory floor is not well signposted, financiers are increasingly showing the way.

In 1979 two scientists at Warwick University, Dr Crawford Dow, senior lecturer in microbiology in the Department of Biological Sciences, and Dr Sadiq Kahn, a senior lecturer and hospital consultant, wrote a technical paper suggesting how a standard piece of particle analysis equipment could be modified to detect bacteria in urine samples.

Urine analysis is potentially big business. Every year some 300 million tests are carried out worldwide in around 6,000 major centres. The technology at the moment is slow, laborious and expensive, and Dr Dow had suggested an ingenious method to speed up the process.

The paper generated little interest until 1981, when an executive from Britain's largest venture capital outfit, 3i (formerly known as Investors in Industry), went talent-spotting for marketable ideas.

3i Ventures asked Bob Burlinson, a biology graduate who had worked in scientific instrumentation for 20 years, to examine the market potential for the product. Burlinson commissioned his next-door neighbour, a freelance electronics engineer, to test the technical feasibility.

The results looked good and in July 1982 a company called

'Facilities and ideas are being wasted'

Orbec, based in Croydon, was formed to exploit the idea. 3i put up £250,000 and the academics, the university, 3i and the management all took a stake in the business.

As well as ideas, facilities can go to waste. In 1982 Imperial College, part of the University of London, decided to put its biotechnology unit to better use. The fermentation and purification plant was being run as a research and teaching laboratory and the college was keen to find a more commercial role for the set-up.

In this case, 3i brought in Trevor Langley, a biochemist who was looking for a start-up opportunity. Imperial Biotechnology was formed. Langley explains: "The idea was to use the unit as a cornerstone for a business so that we could contemplate developing products and producing them in large enough quantities to test the market."

Picking up an idea from a food research institute, Langley decided to concentrate on identifying enzymes involved in breaking down proteins to produce taste products. "We think we now know more about this field than anyone else in the world," he says. One of the products which is nearest fruition is an enzyme which can halve the time it takes for Cheddar cheese to mature.

Based in London, Imperial Biotechnology has its own offices but leases the biotechnology unit from Imperial College. This gives the company access to equipment it would never have been able to afford to buy for itself. "Like Orbec, the company is



Ideas man: Trevor Langley, biochemist turned businessman

owned by financial institutions, management, and the university. The other glaring similarity is that both companies are behind their financial targets and have been through a second round of financing since their inception. Orbec ran into major technical problems which took so long to solve that the company fell nearly a year behind schedule. Imperial Biotechnology, though on target with product development, needed to raise a further £1.5 million from City sources last year.

Both companies are still confident they will succeed.

The gulf between research and the commercial world has almost been bridged. Langley says: "I think the kudos that comes from academic research is much higher than the kudos from turning ideas into products. It is just not appreciated that it requires different skills."

Teresa Poole

Tomorrow
The two cultures:
why science has
always suffered

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1184

ACROSS
1 Skilled in (6)
5 Subject to outbreaks (6)
6 Charged atom (3)
9 Social disgrace (6)
10 Notoriety (6)
11 Unwary child (4)
12 Innate (6)
14 Dylan Thomas's Llanyddog play (3,4)
17 Enrichment (8)
19 Official vestment (4)
21 Cane grass (6)
23 Take in bodily (6)
24 Convent sister (3)
25 Spiritualist meeting (6)
26 Eviscerated (6)

DOWN
2 Go in (5)
3 Blind (9)
4 Drawing (7)
5 Little cuss (5)
6 Gone bad (3)
7 Souvenir (7)
13 Frank (9)
15 Relate (7)

SOLUTION TO NO 1183

ACROSS: 1 Precip 5 Soft 8 Light 9 Obverse 11 Surplus 13 Pure 15 Souvenir 16 Woes 19 Anecdote 22 Rictus 23 Bred 24 Crag 25 Entry
DOWN: 2 Rigor 3 Cot 4 Scotch piecrack 5 Save 6 Femur 7 Push 10 Even 12 Lore 14 Dupe 15 Stencil 16 Ewer 17 Ready 20 Elect 21 Stop 23 Bit

FASHION

Play a game of hide and seek

Fragile fabrics and bales of billowing cloth help us both reveal and conceal the flesh beneath. Jane Procter reports on the designers' flights of fancy

It seems that 1987 will be the year when fashion finally waves goodbye to androgynous clothes. Women will look feminine, feel sensual and once again dare to be provocative.

Femininity goes hand in hand with fragile fabrics and inevitably leads to sheer, even transparent, materials. More bales of billowing cloth, from muslin through georgette to chiffon and organza, were stitched up into this spring's fashion offering than cheese-cloth shirts were ever sold in the 1960s.

Some designers have opted for diaphanous fabrics, leaving nothing to the imagination, some have used pattern to offer a trace of cover and others have draped, gathered or folded the fabric in strategic places to obviate the problems of decency. But not since Yves Saint Laurent demolished the breasts as an erogenous zone in 1968 with his notorious see-through collection has the question of transparent fabric been so vexed. The essence of see-through is seeing through, and the point in question is to what?

Is this a return to the baring of breasts, or is it merely a provocative wrapper for an otherwise conventionally clothed body?

For John Galiano, who has almost single-handedly provoked the romantic revival, and for whom transparent fabrics have been a recurrent theme since his outstanding degree show of June 1984, the intention is for his collection to be worn without recourse to underpinnings.

"I've finally evolved my transparent clothes to a state where they are commercial, and the chiffon now drapes and folds, eliminating any crudeness," he says.

Galiano, who is now 26, is only barely aware of the Saint Laurent see-through sensation and insists that there is no connection. As he says: "Beautiful as the YSL designs were, they also carried a political and sexual message. My transparency is not about pulling-power, it is about naivety. The breasts are the most beautiful part of a woman's body and to veil them in wispy fabric is perfection."

He is happy that his collection will be worn in wildly varying ways. Some women will wear a camisole, others will wear it with a jacket that they have no intention of removing.

But it is a mark of Galiano's sincerity that he insists that the femininity of the women wearing the gar-

ment will not be diminished if the breasts are covered. "There will," he says, "always be the beauty of a woman's shoulders, her wrists and the nape of her neck to compensate."

Galiano is surprisingly equanimous about the flood of imitators his talents have spawned. "Interpretation is the art form. Whoever interprets an idea in the best way for its time is the most important designer. Timing," he stresses in the fashion business's truest maxim, "is as important as the originality of the design itself."

Lucille Lewin, of the innovative Whistles chain, has bought heavily from the Galiano collection and agrees that the clothes will often be accompanied by underwear. "Where does she see the outfit being worn? To sit with a lover," she says, "in public or in private — these clothes should not cause an outrage in a restaurant."

The point about the Galiano nudity is indeed its lack of sexuality. In theory, see-through fabrics might be a tease, but in practice the blattancy often strips away sensuality. As Alison Lurie explains in *The Language of Clothes*: "Clothes that reveal and conceal — like a half-opened gift — invite imagination about what lies beneath and are traditionally far more erotic."

This is the sort of sensuality that Harvey Nichols's buying controller, Amanda Verdan, has in store for customers selecting their spring wardrobes. Verdan translates the move towards visible transparency as "sheer over very neat and very fitted. A combination of cling and fluid femininity."

Designer Georgina von Etzdorf, with her breathtakingly beautiful hand-printed georgettes and chiffons, agrees. She loves the idea of the body showing through, but looking through the layers was her theme and only rarely, on the sleeves for example, are the layers conceived in single ply.

At Harrods, Erica Kenoit, the buyer for the International Designer Room, foresees problems. "Not with the skirts — women are less self-conscious about their legs," she says, "but breasts on show won't actually happen, women will find camisoles to wear under the clothes which sadly will spoil the lines and the designers' intentions. But perhaps," she hopes, "there is one area where the fashion will be shown undiluted — on the beach."



Some of the designers are selective about which women should bare all. Obviously they all want women with breasts and bodies of classic perfection to wear their clothes.

John Galiano says that the woman who will wear his designs in the purest form is the one who can ignore the indoctrination that displaying her body is wicked.

As women have grasped this concept with alacrity when it comes to Mediterranean

beaches, it isn't too strange a notion that they might accept it for the intimacy of certain social gatherings, if not for city streets.

Jeff Banks, of Warehouse, thinks that with a few perfectly formed and free-spirited exceptions, the reality of the sheer style will be very different and basically a display case for underwear as outerwear. Warehouse themselves are bypassing the completely see-through and opting for the far ruder semi-transparency of

wafer-thin cheesecloth for dresses, skirts and shirts.

These are the clothes that ought to carry a warning — if you are standing against bright sunlight and being photographed by the world's press, watch out — but maybe those famous pictures from the spring of 1981 are already imprinted on every girl's mind. At least they proved that even future Queens have legs that go all the way up.

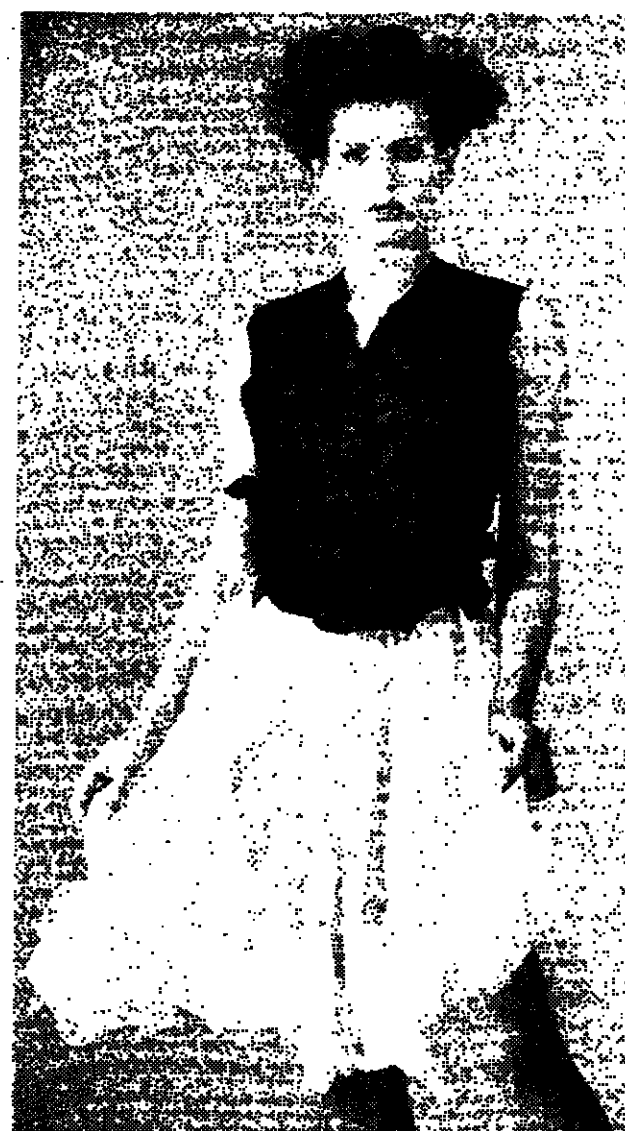
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Left: Diaphanous silk chiffon blouse, £122.50; origami-wrapped skirt in ice blue or black, £75, both by John Galiano from Whistles, St Christopher's Place, W1, Covent Garden, Sloane Square and Thayer Street, Square, Bath; The Warehouse, Glasgow

Above: Pale green linen long ruched waistcoat and white organza ballerina skirt, £198 as a set by Via Dana from Galiano, 24 Wellington Street, WC2; Peter Jones, Sloane Square, SW1; Mon Cligue, Ewell Village, Surrey; Amber Tiger, Durham and Strides, St Albans. Silk slippers by Emma Hope, £80 from Rayne

Above right: Delicate floral printed silk georgette duster coat, £240 by Georgina von Etzdorf at Lords, 41 Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, SW1. Pale yellow silk "cigarette" pants, £175 by Romeo Gigli from Browne, 27 South Molton Street, W1. Slude slippers, £96 from Rayne

Right: Black silk waistcoat with organza blooms, £175. Wispy cream chiffon skirt with blooms sewn on to the hem, £249 both by Martine Sitbon from A la Mode, 35 Hans Crescent, SW1



Make-up by JENNY NOLAN
Hair by SALLY FRANCOIS
for Vincent Lomro
Photographs by EAMONN J. McCABE

PEOPLE

Best of Brits

Eat your heart out, Ralph Lauren. His Madison Avenue store housed in the old Rhinocler mansion might appear to epitomize the essence of old England, but the London designers want the foreign Press and buyers and especially their American guests to get a taste of the real thing. On Sunday March 15, the LDC (London Designer Collection) will hold a big party at the Reform Club, which may alleviate the pressure on Mrs Thatcher when she once again opens the doors of Number 10 for her own spot of fashion flag waving. This spring's Downing Street reception will be the third occasion on which the government have seen fit to socialize with the nobles of the fashion industry. With the date and time as yet unconfirmed — although Monday, March 16 looks the most likely — the guest list must be a minefield. It is the hottest ticket in town.

Tuned in

In the second issue of the thinking man's fashion rag, *Arena*, comedian Stephen Fry sings the praises of the BBC's World Service. Fry boldly denies that the practice of tuning in to Auntie's broadcasts to the Empire casts him as a Young Fogey. And customers of Covent Garden's newest and trendiest menswear shop, coincidentally dubbed World Service, would also deny any fogeyish traits. Judging by the rails of outlandish 1930s suits for caps and boudoirs, they can safely dismiss such an unstylish tag. Fry's article appears just as the shop has closed due to flood damage. But fear not, thinking young man, the doors re-open in March, so stay tuned.

Mail man

Now that Jeff Banks's phenomenally successful Bymail catalogue, produced by Freemans mail order, has introduced a whole new class of customer to the possibility of shopping by post, the mail order war is revving up. Great Universal Stores — the giants of the industry — have persuaded the dynamic Pamplonouse team to produce their first assault on this market. Freemans have realized by signing up Jeffrey Rogers to produce a pamphlet similarly aimed at the teen to 25 age group, but curiously called IST. Is it what?

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THE VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM
EHRMAN TAPESTRY



This very cheerful tapestry design is adapted from an 18th century Indian hanging on display at The Victoria & Albert Museum. It originally hung in the Palace of Chamba and depicts the battle of Kurukshetra. Elephants, soldiers and animals parade across the picture in a gloriously haphazard fashion. We took a particularly appealing elephant, surrounded him with warriors, birds and musicians and put them all on a warm, cherry-red background. The elephant and figures are in faded blues, bistruts and fawn.

Measuring 14in x 14in, the design is worked in half-cross or continental stitch and enough wool for either stitch is included. The canvas, 12 holes to the inch, is printed in the full nine colours and the kit comes complete with the Appleton tapestry wool, canvas, needle and stitch instruction leaflet. All for £19.95 including post and packing. When ordering, use FREEPOST — no stamp needed.

Ehrman Kits Limited, 31 St Vigeas Gate, London, W3 4AA. Please allow 28 days for delivery. Money back if kit returned unused within 14 days.

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Swamp fever takes a trip

They started with middle-European cowboys, travelled through Mediterranean ports and Bavarian hunting lodges and are about to wade across a Mississippi swamp. This may sound like an excerpt from an Indiana Jones movie but is, in fact, a run through the themes that Workers For Freedom, the London designers, have used for their collections and shop décor since they opened in October, 1985.

Working from their tiny shop and workshop in Soho, Graham Fraser and Richard Nott have spread the news

that young fashion need not be outrageous, unflattering or unaffordable. Where other designers have hired PRs to hype their wares and staged epic fashion shows, Nott and Fraser have quietly spurred the limelight, only to find themselves the centre of attention, with their own shop opening within Bergdorf Goodman in New York later this month.

"We find all this attention slightly embarrassing," says Fraser. "The same Workers For Freedom epitomizes the way we feel about the fashion and retail business." Except for the skirts and this season's tie-front shirt,

Workers For Freedom's clothes are miserably "proportionally graded" is how they describe their sizing system. Apparently some American women have much shorter arms than the English, so they may have to do four or five sizes for jackets, but the baggy shirts, appliquéd with Nottingham lace, and pleated trousers come in two sizes — one for men and one for women.

In their London shop, with only 280 square feet of selling space, the merchandise is carefully laid out. The clothes themselves are simple and easy; it is the attention to detail that makes each of the four or five basic shapes individual. The hem of a linen "swamp jacket" is stitched up on the outside face, like a finely sewn handkerchief hem. Tiny bows are sewn on the edge of short swirly skirts and the voluminous trademark shirts are all adorned with appliquéd lace, embroidery or roughly-drawn floral screen prints.

Last season the biggest seller for women was a double-layered chiffon skirt; this year the layers of chiffon and lace have been translated into a wispy skirt-waister which they call the "streetcar" dress.

Graham Fraser insists that they do not deliberately follow fashion fads. This spring, however, most women's clothes are pretty, and this is reflected in the collection. Although the short, square jackets and baggy linen trousers are androgynous in shape, the lace on the shirts adds a distinctly feminine touch. A large part of this summer's Mississippi swamp theme is portrayed with full tie-dyed



Workers For Freedom: Cream linen jacket, £190; jagged-hem skirt, £100; silk printed shirt, £120; belt, £25. All from 4/4a Lower John Street, W1

skirts and a "river-boat jacket" in indigo and stone washes.

With orders and letters from fans throughout the world flooding in every week, Workers For Freedom have had to howl to pressures from the fashion industry and in March they will be showing their autumn collection to press and buyers, with their first catwalk show.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Powers of persuasion

There are few things that give the Duke of Grafton, Prince Andrew's godfather, more pleasure than gazing from his 18th-century home across the unimproved vista of his 3,500-acre estate in Norfolk. Beside this simple joy, I suspect, even his loyalty to the Conservative party dims. Certainly his opposition to plans for a holiday village that would be visible from Euston Hall was not tempered by the Government's determination to use the land for non-agricultural use. The development's architects are privately furious that two protests received by Breckland Council planners, who yesterday refused planning permission, came from the Royal Fine Art Commission and the East Anglia Tourist Board. Grafton is a member of the former and president of the latter. Yesterday, the commission denied that the duke had exerted improper influence, but the tourist board happily confirmed the part he played. Though originally calling it an "exciting" project in an ideal site, they tell me: "He caused us to look at things more closely." The lordly instinct for self-preservation is strong indeed.

Stout chaps

The latest victim of the Guinness scandal could well be the Oxford and Cambridge university skunk competition. Guinness, sponsors of the recent world championships in Crans Montana, has supported the event for the past two years, coinciding with the involvement in the Cambridge club of James Saunders, son of the drink firm's former chairman, "Deadly" Ernest Saunders. Now the joint club fears that, with Saunders an unpersuasive, the Guinness cash will dry up. A spokesman for the firm admits that its "attention was drawn to the event" by the participation of Saunders Jun. As for the future: "We'll listen with a sympathetic ear," he assures me.

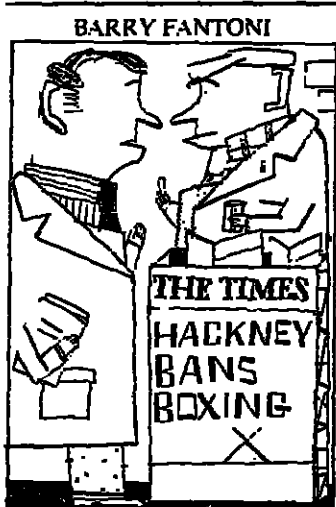
● Extract from a new manual for British Rail ticket examiners: "This edition is numbered 1, and all subsequent editions will be numbered 2, 3, 4, etc...."

Vested interest

The Pope has given a dressing down to members of Rome's 25,000 religious for wearing mufti around the Holy City. He asked them to don religious robes at all times as "a silent testimony to the Church". A Vatican spokesman told me: "In a modern city, where the feeling for the sacred is weak, if one doesn't dress properly no one will know who we are."

Stitched up

At least one of the peers supporting Lord Longford's motion in the Lords tomorrow on morality and the tabloid press will be speaking from experience. Lord Kagan, supplier of Harold Wilson's raincoats, featured large in his pages when he was tried for theft and fraud and sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment in 1980. To restore the Gannex king's faith in newspapers, let me tell the world that while in clink he most deserved praise for his neat sewing.



Remind me, is that a recipe for lower health bills or more muggings?

Cropped

The last time I recall a carpet getting a shave was when Lucky Jim burnt the rug in Professor Welch's spare room and took his Gillette to the damage. But this carpet has befallen the new carpet in the Music Room of Brighton's Royal Pavilion. The £86,000 carpet, featuring Chinese dragons and birds, was hand-woven in County Donegal by 12 weavers who took six months to hand-tie its five million knots. Now Julian Rogers, the Pavilion's principal keeper, tells me that because all hand-woven carpets end up with an uneven pile a man with a small hand-operated mower has cropped an eighth-of-an-inch from its stately spread.

Barbourism

The Barbour, the waxed green cotton coat that has become the unofficial uniform of the Sloane Ranger is set to get a stamp of approval from St Peter's School in York. Stumped by what to tell its first make of girl at 13-plus to wear, it has decided to forsake unflattering navy-blue gaberdenes coats and capes and probably settle on the Barbour look — though not for the sake of parents' pockets, necessarily bearing the Barbour label. Hermes scarves and pearl necklaces will remain optional.

PHS

The paradox facing the new BBC director-general is that he will have to pilot the BBC through a phase in which it ceases to be the dominant force in popular British television — and be enthusiastic about it. It is not that the BBC will be overshadowed by larger institutions. It is merely that, in a more various industry, it will cease to be the centrepiece. That doesn't make the choice the governors face this week any less important. The new director-general needs to combine a remarkable range of abilities. He must have an excellent political sense, and the ability to persuade. For the first time, he must have an appreciation of the skills and value of entrepreneurial activity and an understanding of good business management. In particular, he must come up with the best solutions to the two major events which have recently happened to the BBC — the linking of its licence fee to the retail price index, and the Home Secretary's insistence that it should buy programmes from independent producers.

The Government is quite rightly allowing its policy to be shaped by the conclusions of the Peacock report into the future of broadcasting. Peacock offered the BBC two approaches to the production of its programmes.

First, it suggested that government should continue to support the institutional arrangements it imposes on broad-

Why the BBC must pick an entrepreneur

by David Graham

casting, various forms of public service television, delivered free. Second, for the BBC's popular programmes, Peacock foresaw two sources of commercial income — the sale of advertising spots and the sale of programmes or channels to viewers by subscription.

Peacock strongly suggested that the BBC explore the second route. The new DG might want to argue for one public service channel, and one commercial channel paid for by subscription, a subject that is being explored by a specialist working party.

If the new man is opposed to the general drift of government policy, he will have serious problems. The indexing of the licence fee, which means diminishing real income for the BBC over the medium term, will force the corporation to consider new sources of income. It is difficult to see why the

production of programmes seen by millions, which could easily be paid for by the viewers, needs to be done at public expense. Also, the BBC will eventually be able to make better use of its resources by buying programmes from independent producers, rather than making them itself.

The new DG will then have to turn to his relationship with government, and with the BBC's governors, men and women of "wisdom and experience", chosen by the Home Office. The BBC is a profoundly political institution and will remain so, but its political relationship with government is not clearly defined. For years problems have been dealt with by what Lord Aarons called a "quiet talk", using governors or other public figures as secret brokers when the going got rough.

This system has repeatedly broken down, and the new DG should firmly articulate the principle that the BBC, being a journalistic institution, must want to say as much as it can about any topic it tackles.

The role of the governors should come up for review too, though in this the DG will need co-operation. The governors are a mysterious body, chosen in a mysterious way, with undefined discretionary power. The BBC board has regularly been used as a medium of indirect government control through political appointees. It would be far better if governors adopted a different role, leaving the BBC under clear and visible executive management, operating within a clearly defined charter.

The new DG should also have enthusiasm for the other changes facing the BBC. Now the chairman of communications is coming, TV production is becoming a transnational industry. British television can no longer remain within inefficient quangoes housing production monopolies. It has definite creative and trading advantages based on a long tradition of dramatic and narrative production, and the wide use of the English language. Enthusiasm for this new age from so important a person as the new director-general will take us a long way towards embracing it. The author is executive producer of Diverse Productions Ltd.

Leon Brittan, the former Home Secretary, on the reforms needed in sentencing, rehabilitation and in the building programme to improve conditions in jails

New deal for the prisons

The problems facing Britain's prisons are sadly neither new nor difficult to describe. Chronic overcrowding disfigures a large part of the prison system. In far too many prisons the fabric is decaying and conditions are disgustingly insanitary. On top of that, inefficient working practices have prevailed for too long, and the amount of overtime worked is grossly excessive. After operating on an inward-looking basis for so long, all involved in the system now find its role and ethos being subjected to increasingly critical scrutiny.

I have often put forward by the critics is that too many people are currently sent to prison, so that the first priority should be to reduce the size of the prison population. In addition, it is said, the whole system must be made more outward-looking and accountable, with clearly defined minimum standards and new prison rules providing prisoners with legally enforceable rights. Preparation for release should become the focus of prison activity, and better trained staff should be encouraged to play a more constructive role in looking after prisoners. These views are, for example, put forward persuasively by Vivien Stern in her recent book *Bricks of Shame*.

For many years governments have been urging the case for non-custodial sentences for less serious offences, and have been seeking to provide a wide range of non-custodial alternatives. Nobody can seriously doubt the need for further progress in this direction, and I would not disagree for a moment with the view that for many offenders whose record and offence requires a custodial sentence, a short sentence is preferable to a long one. Nor is there any truth in the theory that there was a sudden change of direction following Willie Whitelaw's hostile reception at the Conservative Party conference in 1981. It is certainly the case that in 1983 I announced that those who had "committed the most serious of murders could normally expect to serve at least 20 years, and that those sentenced to more than five years' imprisonment for any offence of violence would only exceptionally get parole."

But in terms of the size of the prison population, these measures were far outweighed by the announcement I made at exactly the same time, of the reduction of the minimum qualifying period for parole. This, when implemented shortly later, instantly resulted in 2,000 prisoners being released from prison.

What liberal critics seem to find difficult to understand is that it is perfectly possible to believe that the most serious forms of crime have to be treated seriously, if public confidence in the criminal justice system is not to be dangerously damaged; but also to believe that in the case of lesser offences non-custodial alternatives or short terms of imprisonment are preferable.

Alongside that process must go the continued provision and advocacy of alternatives to custody, together with the efforts that successive Home Secretaries have made to get the mentally disordered out of the prisons and



Barlinnie prison, January: latest of a long line of protests

Even if Home Secretaries gave the courts precisely the advice that the critics call for, that would not significantly reduce the prison population. It is because of the realization that this is the case that some favour the setting up of a National Criminal Policy Committee whose first priority would be to review some of the problems relating to community service orders, to encourage local action to provide services to keep people out of prison, and to establish a crash programme of training on the effectiveness of sentencing.

The idea that action on these lines would have a significant impact on the size of the prison population is, however, frankly absurd. The reality is that the best prospects of actually improving the conditions is to proceed vigorously with what is the largest prison building and improvement programme this century, a programme that will provide 13,200 extra places by the early 1990s.

It is true that more crimes have been committed since the prison building programme was devised, and therefore more people sent to prison. That does mean that overcrowding will not be reduced as much or as quickly as had originally been envisaged. But that is not an argument against the programme. It is rather an argument for its further extension and acceleration.

Alongside that process must go the continued provision and advocacy of alternatives to custody, together with the efforts that successive Home Secretaries have made to get the mentally disordered out of the prisons and

extend the use of the caution. Increased dialogue with the judiciary is certainly essential and should not be regarded as an attempt to encroach on the independence of the judges.

A further measure that is of great importance in principle and which may have a significant practical effect, too, is the new statutory provision enabling limits to be imposed on the time prosecution can take to bring cases to trial. There are many other changes currently taking place in the criminal justice system, but this is one the potential importance of which has not so far been adequately appreciated. A very large part of the problem of prison overcrowding has been caused by the increase in the number of people in prison awaiting trial. Imposing time limits on the prosecution is a major new departure which was for long resisted but which, when fully implemented, have a direct effect on the size of the jail population.

None the less, even if overcrowding and the problems associated with it can be substantially eased in the foreseeable future, there are other issues relating to the actual running of the prisons which also deserve serious consideration. Nobody doubts the need to improve physical conditions in many of our prisons, but the best way of achieving this is to proceed with a vigorous and carefully thought out programme of refurbishment, rather than by laying down theoretical standards, for a long time a clarion call of the critics, which

could not actually be met for many years, even if the present programme were massively increased. Laying down minimum standards would be a symbolic statement of aspirations, but would not help to achieve them. It would be to substitute a mirage for practical progress.

What is likely to lead to more practically beneficial results is a reconsideration of the role which prisons, and in particular prison staff, should play in dealing with those who commit crime. The idea that prison can rehabilitate offenders in the sense of making them less likely to commit crimes in the future has for some time been discredited. On the other hand the function of prisons in removing dangerous people from society for a period, deterring those outside from committing crime, gives little guidance as to how prisons should actually be run. The concept of "humane containment" which has been much to the fore recently is hardly more helpful, and I would agree that the formulation put forward by Denis Trevelyan in 1982 when he was Director-General of the Prison Service, is preferable:

"First to implement the sentence of the court in accordance with public policy and within the appropriate level of security; second, consistent with the first objective, to preserve prisoners' individuality, humanity and dignity; and third, so far as possible, to prepare prisoners for release."

It is in the context of this formulation that the plea for the prison system to be more outward-looking should be applauded. The Home Office has in fact for some while accepted the case for a move in this direction. The key to it all is the attitude and role of the prison officer.

A recognition of the need to enhance the role of the individual prison officer would lead to much improved training, and that in turn would make the prison officer more fit to carry out his enhanced task and less prone to resist moves designed to "preserve prisoners' individuality, humanity and dignity". The most important moves would be to increase prisoners' contact with the outside world, through telephone calls, for example. One of the purposes of this would of course be to help prepare the prisoner for release and a return to a normal life in the world outside prison.

If moves in this direction are to be regarded as liberal, I am firmly of the view that, contrary to a general belief, there would be no substantial public resistance to them. But I would make one important proviso. The public will only go along with a humane approach to the running of prisons if at the same time they are persuaded that serious crime is being treated seriously, and that those who commit such crimes receive appropriate punishment. To me it seems both pious and reasonable to conduct penal policy on the basis of just such an implied compact with the community as a whole.

As Dr Waldheim surveys the range of forces gathering against him, it is not surprising that he is rumoured to feel the most isolated man in Austria.

Richard Bassett

Michael Meadowcroft

Bad tactics, bad timing

Launching "Tactical Voting '87" at the prime moment when the Greenwith electorate appears to be girding its loins to vote tactically on February 26 suggests perfect timing on the part of its sponsors. Alas, it is nothing of the sort. Unlike the electorate, which is perfectly capable of selecting its own brand of tactical voting, TV '87 promotes only its own product: to maximize the anti-conservative vote; a perfectly legitimate political objective, of course, with visible attractions to those like myself who have been fighting conservatism for decades, but flawed none the less.

The inexorable changes in the prevailing ideology of the Labour Party over the past 15 years or so have widened the fissure between Liberal and Labour into a chasm. Frankly, those who with a rather touching faith persist in believing that, because the two parties share a deep distaste for the present government's divisive and debilitating policies, there is the potential for an easy-going common approach to defeating the Conservatives, are either closing their eyes to what Labour dominance now means or do not live in big cities controlled by Labour.

The fact that it is radical Liberals whom Labour has so alienated in many places where it is locally dominant is itself significant. In any balanced Parliament these Liberals would have been expected to be particularly sympathetic to Labour as a coalition partner, whereas the reality is that we would now be in the much more comfortable position of being able to negotiate without any underlying predisposition for either party.

The new Parliamentary Labour Party will be much different in complexion than the present one, whatever its size. The replacement of retiring MPs, often under duress, by candidates who regard the entrenchment of party control by undemocratic means as legitimate, has fundamental implications for Parliament. It was after all, Labour's leading local government figure, Sir Jack Smart, who opted out of fighting his council seat with the comment that "with the benefit of hindsight I believe the door has been opened for those who are not prepared to accept parliamentary democracy, which we have always been proud of in the Labour Party."

The anger expressed by existing Labour MPs at the increasing control of local government by the Conservative central government is somewhat synthetic given Labour intentions to do likewise. In a recent debate on the Local Government Finance Bill I urged Nicholas Ridley to pray every night that there would never be a Labour government to use the powers he was introducing. This latter comment was greeted with widespread murmurs of agreement from the Labour benches. Michael Meacher has been characteristically helpful in making it clear that he would force specific grants on to local authorities via the rate support grant.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Philistines made a scapegoat for arts

Questions to the Minister for the Arts, Mr Richard Lucas, were yesterday once more made the excuse for racial attacks on members of the Philistine community. Mr Gareth Wardell (Gower, Lab) told Mr Lucas that the Secretary for the Environment, Mr Nicholas Ridley, should be prevented from "running round the country like a Philistine".

Mr Lucas was immediately anxious that the Secretary for the Environment should not be compared to a Philistine. Mr Lucas made it clear that of course Mr Ridley was not a Philistine. He was an Englishman. Later, Mr Toby Jessel (Twickenham) Conservative backbencher, although disapproving of Labour backbenchers, took care to say that they were "by and large not Philistines".

Why is it that people of this race are subjected to violence and abuse every time gangs of MPs get together in the inner city to debate the arts? What evidence is there that Philistines — people regrettably of Aegean origin, who settled in what is now the Middle East — cared any less about the arts than the backbencher who intervenes in questions to the Minister for the Arts?

None. For all we know, the Philistines might have had their own Melvyn Bragg thousands of years before we thought we had invented him. Yet "Philistine" has become the last racial stereotype allowed to our politicians.

Politicians go to some lengths to avoid being called a Philistine or to get their opponents identified as members of this group. Party strategists appear to have identified the residual middle-class Labour vote, the SDP vote, and the Wet Tory vote as groups likely to be responsive to policies aimed at whipping up anti-Philistine prejudice. Consequently, for the benefit of such groups, Labour and Alliance politicians promise to spend more money on "the arts". For the SDP, it is a blatant method of winning converts among the Tory Wets who believe that Mrs Thatcher has not been tough enough in discouraging Philistines from staying in Britain.

Of course, if Labour or the

system. He has also made it clear that he would like to go in-house for ancillary services.

There are other touchstone issues on which Labour has separated itself from Liberal principles. Take internationalism, for instance, on which Labour is idealistic in word but protectionist in deed. Fine words about the needs of the developing world are set aside whenever a contract might go overseas. Labour's support for longer and stronger Multi-Fibre Arrangements is typical. The left's new slogan is "Workers of the World Unite — As Long as You're British". A further example is the remarkable official decision of Labour not to support Sir Edward Gardner's human rights bill.

These may be among the reasons why the recent increase in the Alliance's opinion poll rating appears to have come almost entirely from Labour. As Geoffrey Smith commented in *The Times* last Thursday, the central proposition of TV '87 "to unite the anti-Thatcher majority in critical seats" is "too simple by half". Precisely because the Alliance is not the Labour Party and can perceive and expose the serious dangers in electing Labour, it can attract a far broader spectrum of electoral support. I suspect, in any case, that the fear of Labour success could well once more be the Conservatives' best card at the election, in which case, by counting that possibility, TV '87 could paradoxically actually help the Conservatives.

I have never subscribed to the simplistic view that, en route to Alliance success, the rise in Alliance support helps Labour to win seats. The evidence from Newcastle-under-Lyme, Knowsley and, I predict, Greenwich, suggests otherwise.

In any case there is a further crucial objection to the underlying premise on which TV '87 depends. A measure of agreement on a number of individual policies is not as significant as commitment to the processes of politics. For Liberals the end cannot justify the means. Indeed the means often determine whether the end is worth achieving. If the means require force or draconian pressure, they may well sour or embitter the circumstances in which the aim of a policy can be implemented to the detriment of the aim itself. Thus political co-operation must first look at the main thrust of a party's ideology and style and not merely concentrate on its individual policies.

It may often be possible to vote in the same lobby on specific issues and even to put together a package of policies between parties, but it is more difficult, and yet more important, to secure working arrangements to sustain progressive and sensitive action in government. After all, just because Mussolini got the trains to run on time was no reason for transport enthusiasts to vote for him.

The author is Liberal MP for Leeds West.

Shadows gather around Kurt Waldheim

Vienna

The publication of a letter said to have been sent to Mrs Thatcher by Alois Mock, the Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister, suggesting that Kurt Waldheim, the Austrian President, could be "persuaded" to step down for health reasons later this year, brought denials from all concerned. The letter was hailed as "an obvious forgery". But even Mock ruled out the possibility that such an idea had been discussed in his party.

The conservative People's Party, which organized Waldheim's election campaign, seems to have woken up to the unpleasant fact that a man whose wartime career remains the subject of investigations in Britain and America is a liability for Austria. For some months, rumours have flourished suggesting that a new presidential election could take place later this year.

Even though he was elected by a majority of Austrian voters, it would be in keeping with the prevailing style of politics here for his party to ask him to step down. Such is the suffocating hold of the party in Austria's political life that politicians are always responsible to it rather than the electorate.

When Waldheim was elected last summer, both he and his party promised that the future over his wartime activities would soon blow over. To a certain extent, that naive prediction was justified. Waldheim is no longer front-page news. Nevertheless, his hopes to play a benign latter-day Metetrich have woefully backfired.

Western foreign ministers who dare to meet him, even unofficially, risk hostile questioning in their parliaments. Every Austrian ambassador in western Europe was instructed last autumn to treat the procuring of an invitation for a presidential visit

as their most urgent priority. All, however, were politely refused.

Special advisers were appointed to "organize" the president's affairs, but an attempt to organize a visit to Tokyo ended in fiasco last year. Finally, with the publication last week in the *Jerusalem Post* of the alleged letter from Mock to Mrs Thatcher, the Austrians have been reminded that the Israelis are not prepared to let the matter lie dormant.

The president's isolation has taken its toll both on Waldheim's health and on the morale of his party. In purdah abroad and deserted increasingly at home, the pressure on Waldheim to step down, irrespective of Mock's letter, can only increase.

The Austrian voters may continue to rally round their president, but even they are not immune to the spectacle of their first man and lady being confined

to the barracks of the Hoshburg Palace.

For the Austrian People's Party, the landslide it expected to follow Waldheim's election win did not materialize in the recent general election. It finds itself a junior partner with the Socialists and must pull its weight in Foreign Affairs, the only important ministry it possesses.

Unless Mock persuades the president to step down, his promised attempts at closer links with the EEC and a more Western policy for Austria will founder. The People's Party will be confirmed in the public eye as the ineffective guest workers of a socialist government.

As Dr Waldheim surveys the range of forces gathering against him, it is not surprising that he is rumoured to feel the most isolated man in Austria.

Richard Bassett



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CHARLEY'S CANT

The Irish election campaign, which reaches its climax today, could be subtitled "The cross-examination of Mr Haughey". Mr Haughey's opposition Fianna Fail entered the campaign with a huge lead in the polls which has forced his three principal opponents to jog him with endless questions about the feasibility of his proposals for government.

The polls suggest that his opaque and abbreviated answers have done something to erode that early lead, to the extent that Mr Haughey may not know if he has enough seats to govern until the Dail reassembles to elect a new Taoiseach on March 10. But the Haughey style, as revealed in his fourth campaign for an outright governing majority, tells us something important about Irish politics.

The two subjects which have dominated the cross-examination of the Fianna Fail leader are, in order of importance, the economy and Northern Ireland. He has amplified, but not clarified, his stance on the north; he has provided almost no amplification of his economic promises. In both instances, he is trying to make voters believe what cannot be true.

His difficulties in producing a coherent policy on the north are understandable. His party is the only respectable refuge for the irredentist nationalism which holds it to be the sacred duty of any and every Irish Government to adhere to the constitutional claim to the land north of the border.

So Mr Haughey has been saying that any government led by him could not accept the constitutional "aspects" of the Hillsborough Agreement, a

reference to Article One (which guarantees the constitutional allegiance of the north by majority vote). Reading the opinion polls, however, he has also been careful to say that he would work with the agreement if it helped to improve the lot of northern Catholics. This stance is a fraudulent deception and Mr Haughey must know it.

He would no doubt dismiss this judgement, as he has similar ones in the past, as a reflexive British dislike of those who are toughest in defence of Irish nationalist interests. But forget British interests for a moment: Mr Haughey's empty promises pose far greater problems for Ireland than for any of its neighbours.

Neither party to the Hillsborough Agreement can pick and choose between different parts of the document depending on the colour of the government of the day. If the Agreement is incompatible with the 50-year-old Irish constitution, then the outgoing Fine Gael-Labour coalition was unwise to sign it and any successor government should immediately act to test its constitutionality in the courts.

If the courts found the agreement to be a mistake, a government would either have to withdraw from it or amend the constitution (which would be no bad thing in its own right). The one thing that it could not do would be the course which Mr Haughey implies that he would follow: to alter Article One while enjoying any benefits available from the rest.

The Agreement is founded on Article One; without it, none of the rest makes sense. This plain truth has not been

clearly enough voiced during the election campaign. Fianna Fail's opponents, Fine Gael, Labour and the Progressive Democrats, have been content to pay out plenty of rope on Northern Ireland, in the hope that Mr Haughey would hang himself. The British Government, terrified of being accused of interference, has behaved as if Mr Haughey's policy were less agreeable than its rivals, but a normal proposal nevertheless.

None of this necessarily means that relations between London and Dublin will be soured by the arrival of a Fianna Fail government. Mr Haughey in government has usually been significantly different from the politician on the hustings.

It is worth remembering Mr Haughey's role in the early diplomatic exchanges of 1980 which marked the beginning of the Anglo-Irish "process". He was a party to a communiqué which clearly reaffirmed northern self-determination but which also made it clear that London was looking for a closer rapprochement with Dublin. Having basked in the glory of the latter, Mr Haughey and his colleagues proceeded to do precisely nothing about any sort of rapprochement with the northern unionists.

He preferred the symbols of nationalist success to reconciliation on the ground — and he has induced a large section of the Irish electorate to make the same choice during this election. If he becomes Taoiseach, it is that superficiality which poses the real threat to the health of the agreement — and no less a threat to the economic health of the Republic.

MR GORBACHOV AND FRIENDS

When Mr Gorbachov stood to address the more than 1,000 delegates from over 80 countries assembled for his international anti-nuclear forum in Moscow yesterday, he was commanding one of the greatest propaganda successes of his public relations-conscious leadership. It was a theme, an occasion and a scale for which his experience in addressing mass meetings of party faithful had fully equipped him. Small wonder he spoke with such confidence.

Two days before his speech, streets only a short walk away from the conference hall had seen peaceful demonstrations violently dispersed. The demonstrators wanted the release of an individual, the Jewish activist and refusenik, Iosif Begun. The theme of the protest (human rights), the occasion (an unofficial unorchestrated gathering), and the scale (by individuals on the part of another individual), were unfamiliar. The sureness which attended the Soviet leader's conference performance was absent.

The Soviet response swung uneasily between old-style KGB thuggery, with its contempt for public relations, and a new-style recognition that beating people in the street is not something to be seen

doing, especially by foreign television crews. The new-style disclosures by Gorbachov aides that Begun had, after all, been released contrasted with old-fashioned bureaucratic disclaimers from the departments concerned that he had not. His family, fired with new-style Soviet hope, is tormented by old-style Soviet uncertainty.

The confusion that has surrounded the Begun case will have dissipated much of the eventual propaganda value for the authorities if and when he is released. But it has to be seen too as a symptom of the wider confusion accompanying the transition which is at present taking place in the Soviet Union. That transition was described by Mr Gorbachov in his speech yesterday, somewhat defensively perhaps, as "revolutionary change" which would not be capable of reversal. By that comment alone he suggested that the change was not unchallenged.

It is a measure of the hope invested in Mr Gorbachov's leadership, both by his own people and by many in the West, that so great a number agreed to attend the anti-nuclear forum. In the audience was Academician Sakharov, less than six months ago an

exile-of-conscience in Gorky, Afghans, Buddhist monks and western filmstars. On the platform was Graham Greene, regarded in recent years as something of a recluse, who spoke on behalf of the "cultural working group".

Gullible though many of the foreign participants may have been, the majority probably went to Moscow out of curiosity and sincere feelings of responsibility. The obviously partisan nature of the forum — its condemnation of US attempts to reinterpret the ABM treaty and its promotion of the Soviet view of SDI — coupled with the traditional Soviet turpitude of the proceedings may have made a sequel unlikely. None the less, the forum may have served a purpose which will not rebound entirely to the West's disadvantage.

The Moscow forum unashamedly promoted Mr Gorbachov as a national and international leader. While much of the publicity was undoubtedly designed for foreign consumption, it may equally have been directed at those sections of the domestic and East European audience which have been distinctly cool to talk of reform in the Soviet Union.

THE ECONOMICS OF A BROOM CLOSET

Advertisements along the lines of "desirable broom cupboard residence for slim, wealthy single lady" may add piquancy to discussions of the housing problem. But in its own way, the £600 per square foot asked for a London pied-a-terre exemplifies the cost of living space in desirable areas of central London. It is high — but not exceptionally so compared with house prices in Belgravia, Mayfair and Knightsbridge where a million pounds will not get you very far.

It is, however, almost universally very high in relation to income. Between the wars, when wartime rent controls had begun to turn the tide in favour of owner-occupation, it was accepted that middling folk should be able to buy a house appropriate to their station in life for one year's gross income, and finance it from a mortgage. An elementary school headmaster earning around £500 to £600 per annum could buy a seven or eight roomed house for around £500-£600. Waiters, builders sold what they called their "postman's house" in South London for £300.

Today that is paradise lost. An owner-occupier in the

South-east will be expected to pay the equivalent of several years of gross salary for his dwelling, while the ratio between his gross and net income will have worsened considerably. How he raises the money is his affair — "buying up", both partners working, help from parents and relations. What counts is that people have become reconciled to this prospect.

It is no use blaming the market which in our still highly-regulated society begins to work only at the point where government leaves off. Home prices are determined by competing uses for land and structures in inner London. These in turn are financed either by government or by commercial and other institutions which can set rent and rates against tax. Housing costs and prices have thus been pushed up to a point where the would-be private resident must either pay through the nose, or commute beyond the Green Belt, with all the discomforts and discommodities that entails.

Even then, the would-be London home-owner finds himself squeezed at both the top and bottom of the market.

Large areas given over to council housing in boroughs like Westminster and Camden inevitably leave less room for those seeking to buy. And competition for what living space remains is intensified by the massive increase in the number of embassies and international institutions. London is proud of being the world's premier financial centre, counting foreign banks in their hundreds. The cost to these banks of housing their senior staff here is so small in relation to their turnover that they gladly pay over the odds — so much the worse for longer-term residents.

Mr Tom Torney, the MP for Bradford South (which is no Knightsbridge), sees the £36,000 broom cupboard as an argument for extending control of the housing market. Such controls, however, are the last thing we need. They are the root cause of many housing evils. The only inviolable law of economics, opportunity-cost, which means that you cannot have your cake and eat it too, is epitomised by the Knightsbridge broom closet. It should interest many besides slim ladies.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Returning trees to the landscape

From Dr Ian Brotherton
Sir, Mr Topping is to be applauded on his plans for the countryside (leading article, February 10). But why not go further? Is it not time to end fully agriculture's priority on the best land? A given surplus may be reduced by taking out of farming a large area of poor land, or a small area of good land. On agricultural grounds, the latter is surely preferable. Most farmers, after all, want to farm.

It is preferable, too, on forestry grounds. The best land for agriculture is the best land for forestry. Planting at least some of the best land would enable a more productive forest industry and a reduction in the currently massive timber import bill. Conservationists, too, should surely applaud the putting back of cover and the enrichment of these highly productive landscapes that have been the most denuded during the period of agriculture's primacy.

A new type of forestry may be needed. But farming, forestry and environmental benefits could all result if a significant portion of the new planting were to take place on the best land.
Yours faithfully,
IAN BROTHERTON,
The University of Sheffield,
Department of Landscape Architecture,
Sheffield, South Yorkshire.
February 11.

From the Director General of the British Paper & Board Industry Federation, Limited
Sir, Mr Greville Janner is quoted (Parliament, February 10) as

Fields for scope

From Mr Terence Bendixson
Sir, Fear that our fields will vanish for ever under bricks and mortar is a long-standing English neurosis. It is at least as old as Queen Elizabeth I, who was the first monarch to try, albeit unsuccessfully, to stem the remorseless expansion of London.

All this helps to explain the passion with which people invest the idea of green belts. Yet, as David Nicholson-Lord said in "Pull the belt in a little" (January 29), equal passion needs to be devoted to creating houses that are a delight to live in.

The scope for doing this on the derelict land within the cities is brought out by the facts available from the registers that the Government has caused local authorities to keep. Late last year the derelict land on these registers stood at 85,000 acres.

Let us assume, quite unrealistically, that all such land might be used for houses and that each house be allowed a plot 30 feet wide by 150 feet deep. On that basis derelict land would provide the country with about four years' supply of houses.

Bearing in mind that many of the sites are contaminated, in places where there is no demand for houses, or otherwise unsuited to housing, it is clear that green fields have got to be built on, too.
Yours faithfully,
TERENCE BENDIXSON,
9A Gunter Grove, SW10.

From Mr J. G. Riddall
Sir, Those of us who welcomed the introduction of national parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949, thought that we were seeing protection being given to these areas over and above that conferred by planning legislation on the countryside generally.

We did not foresee that the time would come when the idea would be put about that only such areas deserved protection, and that landscape outside these areas is of no particular worth. We did not foresee that the consequence of what we thought of as the upgrading of 20 per cent of the country would end with the demoting of the rest.

Yours faithfully,
J. G. RIDDALL,
University of Leeds,
Faculty of Law,
Leeds, West Yorkshire.

Report on Lloyd's

From the Chairman of the Association of Lloyd's Members
Sir, Mr Whitten's letter (February 10) is, I believe, wrong in two respects relating to the protection of members of Lloyd's.

He suggests that Lloyd's external members would be better protected under the SIB (Securities and Investments Board) than under the improved system of self-regulation recommended by the Neill report. My committee put the opposite view to the secretary of state last year and were delighted when, in taking the decision to keep Lloyd's outside the SIB, the Government set up the Neill inquiry.

Neill has recommended far-reaching improvements for the protection of members and has addressed all this association's concerns. The secretary of state has made it clear in Parliament that Lloyd's must act promptly on these recommendations. It is inconceivable that so much progress could have been made so quickly had Lloyd's been put under the SIB — given the immense range of tasks it faces and the extra layer of bureaucracy that would have been added.

Mr Whitten also suggests that members with claims against "other members of the market"

suggesting that MPs should be setting an example to the environmentalists and asking the question, How many trees would be saved if they used recycled paper?

Trees are living plants, just like wheat and other crops. The only difference is the time-scale. With the over-production of food crops, in many areas trees may well be a valued and economic alternative use of farming land in the future.

This country is in the forefront in the utilisation of waste paper in the manufacture of paper and board. Over half our raw material, in excess of 2 million tonnes per year, is waste paper and the industry is continually looking for extended uses. But whilst there are many products well suited to manufacture from 100 per cent waste paper, others require a mixture of virgin fibre. Suitability of the product to most customer requirements must be the criterion.

If paper manufacturers and the timber trade were demanding our forests without regard to the time-scale and action necessary for replacement there would be good cause for concern. But this is not the case. The trees are being put to your good use and are being replaced for the use of future generations.

Yours faithfully,
JEFFREY BARTLETT,
Director General,
British Paper & Board Industry Federation, Limited,
3 Plough Place,
Fetter Lane, EC4.
February 10.

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Yours faithfully,
J. G. RIDDALL,
University of Leeds,
Faculty of Law,
Leeds, West Yorkshire.

would do better under the SIB because they would not be "entirely reliant upon market insiders for the administration of justice and the settlement of claims". But Neill proposes arbitration procedures for members' money claims against agents (up to the same limit as the SIB) which would require Lloyd's professional staff, under the direction of the chief executive, to investigate complaints and place the facts before an independent arbitrator, whose decision would be binding.

Other complaints against agents would be dealt with by a names' interests committee, to be chaired by a nominated member of Council (i.e., a member approved by the Governor of the Bank of England) and consisting mainly of nominated and external members of Council. Under such a system how could members of Lloyd's be "reliant upon market insiders" to settle their claims?

Lloyd's external members are likely to be well satisfied with the Neill report, since its recommendations have been implemented promptly and in full.
Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY HAYNES, Chairman,
Association of Lloyd's Members,
Lloyd's,
Lime Street, EC3.
February 11.

ing against our being faced by a "conventional first strike capability" is general and comprehensive disarmament: nuclear-only disarmament would make the threat that much more plausible.

As for a conventional build-up on our side, we are too densely populated, our "strategic" targets are too vulnerable, for security to be achieved that way.

Until there is indeed general and comprehensive disarmament, which we can independently and properly verify, nuclear deterrence (again properly independent) is what we cannot but depend on.

Yours etc.
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
100 Bayswater Road, W2.
January 26.

Boat Race troubles

From Mr Christopher Pearson
Sir, I had wondered what all the fuss in the Oxford crew was about, but now Jonathan Fish (article, February 7) seems to have provided the answers. They are not to his credit, nor should they be to his advantage.

He says the race represents honesty, fairness, and sportsmanship. If he and his fellows disagree with the crew selection their correct conduct is to say so, and after that either accept the president's decision or resign. Their behaviour has been curiously, though, and their resignation deliberately less than explicit.

I doubt if I am the only former

Safeguards on women priests

From the Reverend Canon George Austin
Sir, The uncompromising tone of the letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury (February 11) makes clear that the bishops' report, far from being an eremitic document, offers a simple option to those who cannot accept women priests: quite crudely it says, "Take it or leave it".

The safeguards are merely interim, the present unofficial exclusion of opponents from episcopal preferment becomes a formal policy, and, in Dr Runcie's own words, "If and when the Church of England decides to ordain women to the priesthood, then it ordains women to the priesthood."

This inflexible statement from the Archbishop makes clear without equivocation that he would expect conformity from those who choose to stay, in sharp contrast to the tolerance — beyond the bounds of Anglican formularies — which is accorded to those who deny basic doctrines of the faith.

Dr Runcie is not naive, and even if he is now unsympathetic to Catholic dissenters, his own earlier background is such that he must still be aware both of their commitment and of their determination. A few will find a home in Eastern Orthodoxy and more in Roman Catholicism; and some will go into an enforced schism. But many will stay, refusing to be driven out by the intolerance and intransigence of the liberals who now — thanks not a little to Dr Runcie's own influence on senior appointments — dominate the commanding heights of the Church of England.

They will stay because they believe it is they who uphold the true formularies of the Church of England in face of the latitudinarian attitudes of the present leadership. They will be isolated, patronised, pressurised, but because their foundation is the traditional faith of the Universal Church they will survive.

But, whether the Archbishop likes it or not, they will be in the *de facto* schism which you spell out in your excellent leader (February 10), not by their own choice but through synodical action and episcopal intolerance. It is a sad and sorry prospect.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE AUSTIN,
The Vicarage,
19 High Road,
Bushey Heath,
Watford, Hertfordshire.

Time and money

From Mr P. R. Glazebrook
Sir, The Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police constantly complains that he has too few policemen to protect person and property in London. The Lord Chancellor frequently laments the ever-spilling costs of the criminal courts. The Lord Chief Justice regularly regrets the delays in bringing accused persons to trial and the lengths of the trials when eventually they do take place.

Would it not be beneficial, now that Mrs Cynthia Payne's trial has ended, if they were each to say whether they think her pursuit, and predictably protracted prosecutions, for organising sex parties for the middle-aged, thereby generating a flow of visitors to her house, were a cause for concern? The police and the legal system's scarce and expensive resources?

Yours truly,
P. R. GLAZEBROOK,
Director of Studies in Law,
Jesus College, Cambridge.
February 12.

Radon in dwellings

From Mr M. C. O'Riordan
Sir, I must take issue with Professor Bowie (February 5) on radon in dwellings. Low ventilation is not the primary cause of high concentrations indoors nor high ventilation the principal cure, although more ventilation normally means less radon.

The strongest source of radon is usually the ground on which house stands, with the gas finding its way through cracks and holes in the floor and accumulating inside. Some methods of inducing ventilation, such as chimneys and fans, can reduce the pressure indoors and literally suck in radon from the ground, thus making the situation worse.

For a building with high concentrations, therefore, it is more sensible to block or divert the gas than to try to dilute it with considerable quantities of cold air. We are studying preventive measures of this nature with the Building Research Establishment.

Yours faithfully,
M. C. O'RORDAN, Head of
Radiological Measurement,
National Radiological Protection Board,
Chilton, Didcot, Oxfordshire.
February 11.

Scientific policy

From Professor D. Noble, FRs
Sir, I am glad to reassure Professor Wroth (Focus, February 10) that the "science" in Save British Science includes engineering science, industrial R & D and science teaching in schools. Engineering is represented on the executive committee and we are involved in discussions with industry.

The broad approach is essential if we are to succeed in putting Britain back into the running for the 21st century for ultimately all parts of the science and technology enterprise depend on each other. Yours sincerely,
D. NOBLE,
University Laboratory of
Physiology,
Parks Road, Oxford.

ON THIS DAY

FEBRUARY 17 1899

Henry Jones kept his anonymity so well that his father, a whist enthusiast who wrote to "Caenish" with questions about the game, was unsure that the answers came from his own son. Jones also wrote books on piquet and écarté, and extended his research to billiards, lawn tennis, and croquet. He was converted to bridge before his death.

[WHISTFUL MEMORY]

It is always something of an event when the author of a classic passes away, even though the classic deals with themes of comparatively little sublimity. Such a book, beyond all question, is the little treatise on whist by "CAVENDISH" and the death of "CAVENDISH" or HENRY JONES, was yesterday recorded in these columns, and has since been the occasion of regretful comment at every whist table. "CAVENDISH" was not a law-maker, but he codified and commented on the laws which had been made, no-one knows by whom, during many generations of card playing. He was thus the humble brother of JUSTINIAN and ELICRISTON, taking for his material, not the vast material interests of mankind, but one of their most cherished amusements. Dr POLE, the great mathematical authority on whist, writing in 1883, says that, although during the first half of the present century the introduction of short whist had led to many improvements in detail, no attempt was made to systematize these "until about twenty years ago." Between about 1850 and 1880, he proceeds, "a lot of young men at Cambridge of considerable ability, who had at first taken up whist for amusement, found it offer such a field for intellectual study that they continued its practice more systematically, with a view to its more complete investigation, and to the solution of difficult problems connected with it." One of the members of this group was HENRY JONES who, under the name of "CAVENDISH" brought out in 1862 the first edition of the famous little book. A year or two later came the tiny volume of "J. C." — JAMES CLAY, the member of Parliament for Hull, who ranked as the finest whist player of his day, but whose book was rather the result of his own practical observation of the game than of so elaborate and scientific and literary study of it as JONES had made.

One of the most noteworthy points in "CAVENDISH" character was the manner in which he kept himself abreast of all these improvements, if such they are to be called, in his favourite game. More than twenty years after the publication of the first edition of his little treatise, he dealt with American leads and the play of the second hand in a book called "Whist Developments."

We can imagine, however, that he did not look with unmixed satisfaction upon the remarkable recent development, or innovation, which has almost succeeded in ousting whist from many a club-room, and from the drawing-rooms of people who take cards seriously. This is the game of Bridge, or British, which has taken violent possession during the last two years, and which shows no sign of retreating. The game is said to have been played in the clubs of Constantinople for over thirty years; then to have been adopted at Cannes; and finally to have made its way, almost unawares, to the Portland Club. Whether it is substantially identical with "Khedive" and "Preference" is a question which may be left to the historians of the game. It is enough that it has made very rapid way, that it is a curious variation of "dummy" whist; and that it has some undoubted advantages over the classical game. The essence of it is that the dealer does not turn up his last card, but has the right (which he may, if he likes, transfer to his partner) of naming the trump suit; after which the partner exposes his hand, which is then played for him by the dealer, after the fashion of "dummy". There are other differences, and the method of reckoning points is quite distinct from that adopted in whist. But what gives the game its right to be considered as a serious rival to whist is this — that it reduces to a minimum the chance (so very real in whist) of a persistent run of ill-luck. Every fourth round, the most luckless of players has the right to name trumps, and, of course, he names a suit in which he is strong. Bridge has been called a gambling game; but if the players are fairly matched, and understand the principles of betting, we believe that the chances of winning or losing are almost the same as in whist. Perhaps if this fact comes to be finally established and fully recognized, Bridge will lose some of the popularity to which it has so suddenly attained.

A place in history

From Mr John Evenett
Sir, Mr Roy Jenkins (feature, February 11) considers Mrs Thatcher's lack of history to be a drawback. If you believe, as I do, that she will soon be the first British prime minister to be elected three times in a row, you may well think this might be due to her being the first British prime minister to offer chemistry instead. Gladstone had a first in mathematics, but I do not know of any other prime minister having any scientific knowledge at all. Perhaps Dr Owen's medical science will serve us well in five years' time? Yours faithfully,
JOHN EVENETT,
27 Blackheath Park, SE3.
February 11.

THE ARTS

Gourmet guzzle

In the vast limestone caverns of North Borneo, cave swiftlets offer the gourmet a choice of nests: the black consist of feathers bonded with saliva, the white are made of pure spit. Retailing at £3 each (two nests are required per bowl of soup), they represent the *plus ultra* of luxury foods, being devoid of taste or nutrition, and also — as *Wildlife on One* (BBC1) showed — extremely hazardous to gather.

Far below the nest-pluckers teetering on their rattan ladders, the cave floor is a kind of hell's lair, where giant

TELEVISION

centipedes nuzzle crickets, water snakes mug sick bats, and golden cockroaches swarm delightfully over a 100-metre-deep guano mountain. "Nothing is wasted," enthused David Attenborough's voice-over, like some Victorian divine landing the economy of Creation.

Similarly economical, *Wildlife on One* has become required viewing in half an hour it introduces the armchair zoologist to a complete habitat. *Horizon* (BBC2), on the other hand, has the taller order of presenting complex scientific ideas to a lay audience. In the process it often loses the thread, and resorts to disco music to spice up the narcotic effect of Paul Vaughan's narration.

Last night's report, *Energy from Outer Space*, on a controversial attempt to bore for gas seven kilometres beneath the granite mass of Sweden's Silijan Ring, was more interesting than most, but still suffering from a lack of clear editorial purpose. The central idea concerned rival theories about the origin of hydrocarbons, with the classic "squashed fish" line under fire from a radical astrophysicist with a weakness for meteors.

This debate might profitably have assumed centre-stage to the exclusion of promotional footage of the drilling site's official opening.

Martin Cropper

OPERA

Alternative Music Company Purcell Room

The idea of three fully staged, piano-accompanied operatic rarities in one Sunday evening drew a full house; and, even if the lighting went wrong and Offenbach's *Water* had to dress behind the auditorium, the debut of the Alternative Music Company was greeted enthusiastically. The company — whose primary stated aim is to provide FUN — will have to be its own sternest critic, though, if it is to continue probing the parts of the repertoire others fail to reach.

For a start, it must beware of Mozart. *The Impresario* is not juvenilia and simply cannot be treated as such. Andy McKee must take the blame for dialogue as embarrassing as her over-zealous direction; and John Hayward and Raymond Herinx, the company's directors, should have taken more note of the very real vocal demands of Mozart's rival divas. It was a cruel ordeal for Nicola Sharkey and Anne Rennie, and for us.

John Oakman, a young tenor who has a fine line in cadaverous neurotics, played the Impresario himself, but had a better time of it in the other two works. Barber's *A Hand of Bridge* and Offenbach's *Not in front of the Water*. Barber's spiky, compassionate 10-minute vignette of the fantasies of two bridge-playing couples is a masterpiece of timing. Not a word, not a note is wasted; and here the director, thank goodness, left well alone.

The comic radiance of Janine Roebuck and the stentorian soprano of Penelope Chalmers grew ever apace in Offenbach's game of mixed doubles. Andrew Shore's *maître d'hôtel* held ensemble together with the same style and assurance as Christopher Ross's piano-playing. Here, at last, were the seeds of style; and that must be the starting-point for the company's next venture.

Hilary Finch

Two operatic fairy-tales and a sorceress form the nucleus of the summer season of the Opera Theatre of Saint Louis, Missouri. Colin Graham, the company's general director, will stage the American premiere of Stephen Oliver's *Beauty and the Beast*. The second fairy-tale is Rossini's *La cenerentola*. The sorceress is name-part in *Alcina*, the company's first excursion into the Handelian repertoire, which will be conducted by the OTSL's music director, John Nelson. Nelson and Graham also combine on *Carmen*, with Emily Golden as Bizet's gypsy, a role she has sung with Scottish Opera.

A teeming focus of European cultural life

GALLERIES

The Centre Georges Pompidou opened just 10 years ago: John Russell Taylor reports from Paris on its formidable list of achievement and enormous popularity

The Centre Georges Pompidou opened to the public for the first time on February 2, 1977. It seems incredible that it has existed no more than 10 years, so much has the place become a fixture, not only of French but of European cultural life. It has been one of the outstanding successes of the decade. The statistics stagger: over these 10 years the number of visitors averages more than 24,000 a day. And several of its major exhibitions have changed the face of art appreciation (and quite possibly that of art-making too) radically and world-wide: one need think only of the great series *Paris-New York, Paris-Berlin, Paris-Moscow* and *Paris-Paris*, or, perhaps most influential of all, 1981's *Les Réalistes*.

Though there has been the required celebratory reception, scattered with politicians and celebrities of all kinds, the Centre has not chosen to break dramatically into its routines to mark the first decade. For the moment there are just three little shows arranged by the Centre de Création Industrielle. *Le Centre Georges Pompidou: Une Architecture qui s'expose. Histoire d'images* and *Le Visiteur et son double* all of which are on until March 16. Further, bigger exhibitions inspired by the anniversary will be opening in April and May, but by and large the authorities are taking it all very calmly. So there are in various parts of the building at least 10 distinct temporary exhibitions (more, if you count happenings in the children's section, local rearrangements in the Musée national d'art moderne, film seasons and musical presentations by IRCAM). This state of affairs provides a fairer opportunity to assess the Centre and its activities than if everything had been specially lined for the birthday.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the biggest show on now, *Japon des*

avant-gardes 1910-1970, in the Grande Galerie on the fifth floor until March 2, proves to be a virtual non-starter, a woefully comic affair which seems almost wilfully designed to confirm all the stereotypical put-downs of the "clever little lads who can imitate anything". Obviously it is intended to be a sort of *Paris-Tokyo*, but it will not stand comparison for a moment with the big New York, Berlin and Moscow shows, or even the rather similar *Présences polonaises*.

It begins agreeably enough with some quite pretty, decidedly Frenchified examples of Japanese Art Nouveau and Deco (one of the most elaborate of the latter, a room designed for a luxury liner, dates unexpectedly from 1941), and some work by notable western designers who worked in Japan — Frank Lloyd Wright and Bruno Taut prominent among them. But then one is suddenly greeted by the nightmarish spectacle of a comprehensive gallery of 20th-century art in which one recognizes the style of everything and the actual author of nothing. As you stagger from the Japanese Vanongier, the Japanese Bathing, the Japanese Magie to the Japanese Schlemmer, perplexity gradually gives way to hilarity. Sometimes the later bits, which



Later Japanese avant-garde proves more interesting than earlier in Taro Okamoto's *La Loi de la jungle*

we mostly saw in Oxford a couple of years back, are genuinely interesting, but by then it is too late to straighten visitors' faces. No doubt the annexed season of 146 films on the subject of cinema and literature in Japan helps to redress the balance. But it does seem from this show that the Centre Pompidou must sometimes be too visible and nationally important for its own good, in that it presumably gets caught in some kind of diplomatic crossfire which more or less requires it to stage a tribute to another country whether the show is aesthetically justified or not.

It is not, it seems, generally understood that the various activities of the Centre are arranged by several different bodies all under

the same ultimate direction. From the exhibition visitor's point of view the most important are the Musée national d'art moderne, which has of course the home of its own permanent collection within the walls as well as staging most of the major fine art shows, and the Centre de Création Industrielle, which is in charge of most of the design, architectural and technological shows.

Probably the museum has done most towards the progressive rearrangement of the building's interior since 1984. It was widely admitted that the museum collection was rather unsympathetically housed in the hangar-like spaces, while the Grande Galerie

was very difficult to furnish with artworks without a complete reworking for each exhibition. Both those problems seem to have been solved, or at any rate diminished, especially in the museum area, which has been skilfully rearranged by Gae Aulenti (architect of the new d'Orsay conversion), and then somewhat rearranged to reduce the slightly authoritarian feeling it originally had.

The staff still complain about their working conditions, and the building, for all its parade of technological realism, still cracks and yellows and lets in water. But the millions who visit do not seem to mind. The place is itself a tourist attraction, and quite a lot of visitors seem to do hardly more

than take the escalators up to the top and admire the view. (Still, more than seven-and-a-half millions a year compares very well with the Eiffel Tower's four million plus.)

Various topical CCI shows provide a lot of curious statistics, even if one has to keep punching buttons and peering at flashing lights to get them. It seems that on average 20 per cent of visitors go to the museum, and only 11.5 per cent to the shows in the Grande Galerie, the two principal sections where you have to pay for admission. Rather alarmingly, the record attendance still for an exhibition is the Dali show of 1980 (8,000 a day), and the Dali catalogue is the Centre's best-seller, at 80,000 copies (nearest contender *Paris-Berlin*, at 65,000). It certainly puts the attendance figures at the Musée d'Orsay — currently 17,000 a day, all paying — in a new perspective.

What else would you find at the Centre today? Well, there are three one-man shows in the Galleries contemporaines until March 22, the largest of which is the Schnabel exhibition we had at Whitechapel last year, with a couple of additions. The museum has an interesting show of Kokoschka drawings, also until March 22. There is until March 9 a curious celebration of the history of French cuisine, *A Table*, sponsored by Moët-Hennessy, which features examples of "architecture culinaire" a little too redolent of Miss Havisham's wedding breakfast, and an extraordinary *cuisine roulante* built for Napoleon in 1806 to fill the stomachs his army marched on.

At this moment, as at any other, the Centre Pompidou is an unrivalled cultural fun-palace, to say the least. And happily, for those who choose to find something more in it, it has a very great deal to offer.

Ros O'Donoghue

CONCERTS

LPO/Kamru Festival Hall

A sharp chord, and then a woodland fall to pianissimo. But the first movement also includes several repetitions of a moment from Tchaikovsky's *Manfred*, as well as a waltz that seems to be gaining the upper hand when the process of kaleidoscopic switches is turned off.

Then the first and last of the three central "intermezzos" seem to want to return to earlier modes of Romantic symphonism, as represented by Shostakovich and Mahler respectively, while the centrepiece offers sustained chords, like slices of coloured ice.

It is difficult to know quite

LSO/Rozhdestvensky Barbican/Radio 3

the two optional brass bands, piano and organ, as it was here.

In addition, the performance had its full measure of excitement. Gennadi Rozhdestvensky has been criticized for some slack direction earlier in this series, but there was no want of attack here. The broad thrust of the work was confidently despatched, building up a tension that made those

readings of the B minor Orchestral Suite, BWV 1067, and the D minor Harpsichord Concerto, BWV 1052, together with the fact that the players stand up to perform, made one feel that one was looking at something akin to a terracotta army.

But it was not all like that, and indeed when for the second half the orchestra's director, Gerhard Bosse, relinquished the baton he had earlier stolidly wielded, in favour of bow and violin, the spontaneity-level markedly increased.

The harpsichord player Michael Schönheut's exuberant

how to take all this. The range of reference is as broad as in much contemporary Soviet music, but Salinen seems a simpler soul, choosing his materials more in straightforward admiration than ironic ambiguity. One imagines a highly developed orchestral technique and a modern width of view at the service of a quite naive sensibility.

If that is a fair judgement, then perhaps the coupling with Gounod's "St Cecilia" Mass was not so crazily incongruous. It sounded as if Okko Kamu and the London Philharmonic had had less time to prepare this work, though I find it difficult to care excessively. There was, however, some pleasure in the angelic tone of Edith Wiens and the sound musicianship of Willard White.

Paul Griffiths

sudden, dramatic pauses tingle with electricity. He was fortunate to have the London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus on good form, the massed male voices in particular fearless at their most exposed moments. Gwynne Howell, the bass soloist, was placed among their ranks at the back of the stage, but his incisive singing easily matched the reduced orchestration of the solo passages. Elsewhere the sheer weight of some slack direction earlier in this series, but there was no want of attack here. The broad thrust of the work was confidently despatched, building up a tension that made those

readings of the B minor Orchestral Suite, BWV 1067, and the D minor Harpsichord Concerto, BWV 1052, together with the fact that the players stand up to perform, made one feel that one was looking at something akin to a terracotta army. But it was not all like that, and indeed when for the second half the orchestra's director, Gerhard Bosse, relinquished the baton he had earlier stolidly wielded, in favour of bow and violin, the spontaneity-level markedly increased. The harpsichord player Michael Schönheut's exuberant



Salinen: a highly developed orchestral technique and width of view at the service of a quite naive sensibility

rhythmic pattern has been calculated with precision, and the music demands more care in preparation than the orchestral accompaniment in this genre, rather casual account seems likely to have been given. As compensation, there was no lack of finely pointed playing from the soloist, Salvatore Accardo. Intervals were clearly taken, rhythms precisely marked, the whole style a model of neo-classical poise. After Gershwin and Walton, this music sounds austere indeed, a telling product of its time.

Richard Fairman

manner, though it was somewhat stifled in the D minor Concerto, betrayed the influence of a Hogwood or a Finck, and in the Fifth Brandenburg Concerto it was allowed free rein, with Bosse and the flautist Heinz Hortsch his sympathetic, though distinctly secondary, partners. In the Second Brandenburg, which ended the evening, the contrasting array of concertino instruments acted as a further catalyst to a musical resuscitation, and the trumpeter, Herbert Benkert, played with near-exemplary control.

Stephen Pettitt

Indomitable enthusiast

Brenda Bruce is back on stage, and all on her own, in the Wesker double bill opening at the Lyric Studio, Hammersmith, tonight: interview by Jane Edwards

Brenda Bruce: loudest last laugh?



"It was an idea that terrified me, but then I think one must occasionally terrify oneself." Enthusiastic and energetic, Brenda Bruce does not really look terrified, but the immediate cause of any palpitations, self-induced or imaginary, was that of appearing in two new plays written and directed by Arnold Wesker. They open at the Lyric Studio, Hammersmith, tonight. She will be alone on stage. As in her last work, *Annie Walker*, Wesker has written, in *Yardsale* and *Whatever Happened to Betty Lemon?*, a portrait of two women for one actress.

"I hope to people the stage with more than just me. *Yardsale* is a portrait of a Brooklyn primary school teacher who has to cope with the shocking discovery that her husband has left her." Miss Bruce has had to take the plunge into the world of mime: there are no props in *Yardsale*. Except that, as in so many of Wesker's plays, there are meals to be cooked. Even now she finds that she may be able to achieve the perfect angle to open the over door only to ruin the effect by placing a saucer some six inches above the grill.

In *Lemon* she plays a 78-year-old cripple from Dalston, a socialist, recently widowed, who has an intimate relationship with her daughter's answering machine, a recent character in 20th-century drama. "In both plays," she says, "the women are absolutely indomitable, not sorry for themselves: nor

in any way sentimental." "Indomitable" is a word that could well be used to describe Bruce, who has had her own private tragedies. Now in her early sixties, she has been widowed twice and lost a child. And in the last five years she has only made one appearance on stage. In Shirley Gee's *Ask for the Moon* at Hampstead, she managed to combine tenacity and terror in the role of a sweat-shop worker who is heading for the knacker's yard and knows it. Parts become sparse for any actress over the age of 50 and even the RSC, with whom she has a long association and carries the title of Associate Artist, has recently rarely been in touch. With her spirited sense of humour, she still has a great contribution to make, as anybody who remembers the warmth of her Mistress Page in Terry Hand's production of *The Merry Wives of Windsor* will testify.

Brenda Bruce's childhood was spent tottering up and down the corridor in a pair of high-heeled shoes pretending to be Marlene Dietrich. On Saturdays this would be vamp and her mother set out for the Hornsey Baths, where she took part in competitions for recitation and dancing. By 14 she was a seasoned performer and was spotted by Barry Jackson, the grand old man of the Birmingham Repertory Company.

"He had no idea I was only 14," she recalls. "I used to wear full make-up all day. I had a bright red coat with a

fake fur collar and a hat to match. It was what I thought all actresses wore." Within a year she was allowed to abandon an unpromising academic career and take flight for Birmingham.

Bruce has often managed to combine her enthusiasm for company life and travelling, most notably in two tours round the world with the RSC and the now-defunct Prospect Company. With Prospect, she was in the first western company to enter China, playing a sexy and unrepentant Gertrude to Derek Jacobi's Hamlet. Against the odds they also survived three weeks in Elsinore, where they poured non-stop and they faced an audience wrapped in plastic looking, as she describes it, like "Sainsbury's ham-in-the-bag".

When the rain stopped, the fog came down and a particularly persistent foghorn from a local lighthouse threatened to ruin the finesse and dramatic tension of the production. This was hard enough to ensure but it was even more alarming when the keeper agreed to be quiet for the duration of the play. Were the poor sailors, they wondered, being flung against the rocks in order not to upset their dramatic sensibilities? They need not have worried, for the moment Fortinbras declared "The rest is silence" the foghorn belied his very words. In the midst of the heaving corpses Brenda Bruce may well have been the one who laughed loudest and longest.

THEATRE

Mon Faust Rond-Point, Paris

a note that quite clearly says *fin*. The fluid dramatic structure and verbal abstraction were out of step with mainstream French theatrical thinking of the Forties, which explains the 22-year delay before the play was first produced.

For this new production Franck has had to take in remarkably few jucks to rejuvenate the action or the dialogue. The most notable is the cutting of scenes in which appear three demons who, in the original text, spend much of the time calling each other names such as "rat-mouth" and cavorting around the stage like monstrous muppets. Pierre Dux, Franck's answer to John Gielgud, brings to the role of Faust a self-satisfied air of unclarity, as befits a character whose superhuman

intelligence is now capable of calling up the Devil to do a deed that has nothing to do with the futures market in souls. In return for a little devilish research, to round out a definitive autobiographical work of "fiction" he is writing.

Dux is never happier than when confronted with a *beau geste*. Here he is in seventh heaven, articulating Valéry's sumptuous soliloquies with the mouth-watering pleasure of a man presented with his favourite chocolate cake, one richly decorated with lush clusters of subjunctives and headily flavoured with the past historic — you can almost hear French teachers swooning with pleasure.

Robert Hirsch's Mephistopheles is, rightly, less hung up on fine words and more into bad deeds, lamenting, with a pathos that plucks at the soul-strings, "... evil was once so good." He has long

since outgrown the customary devil's kit, preferring a stylishly-cut clergyman's suit, slicking up his sideburns into two rather becoming pointed quiffs.

If Dux is the words, then Hirsch is the music, and you cannot help leaving the theatre humming his tune. Taking his cue from Franck's well thought out, stylized direction, Hirsch moves to an allegro beat, crossing Pace's minimal art deco design with the agility and precision of a fire-walker. No sign of Satan is left unobserved, including a deft pointing of the index and little fingers.

Ducking and weaving between this entertaining confrontation are Faust's secretary, Lust, and a young disciple, out looking for pearls of wisdom. Fanny Delbrice's Lust is delightfully fresh, tinged with a scholarly naïveté. She has no difficulty in fulfilling her role of getting nicely under the skin of Faust, just he gets under hers.

Diane Hill



Pierre Dux (right), Franck's Gielgud, in seventh heaven as Faust, with Robert Hirsch's splendid Mephistopheles

STEVEN

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"DECADENCE"

WITH LINDA MARLOWE

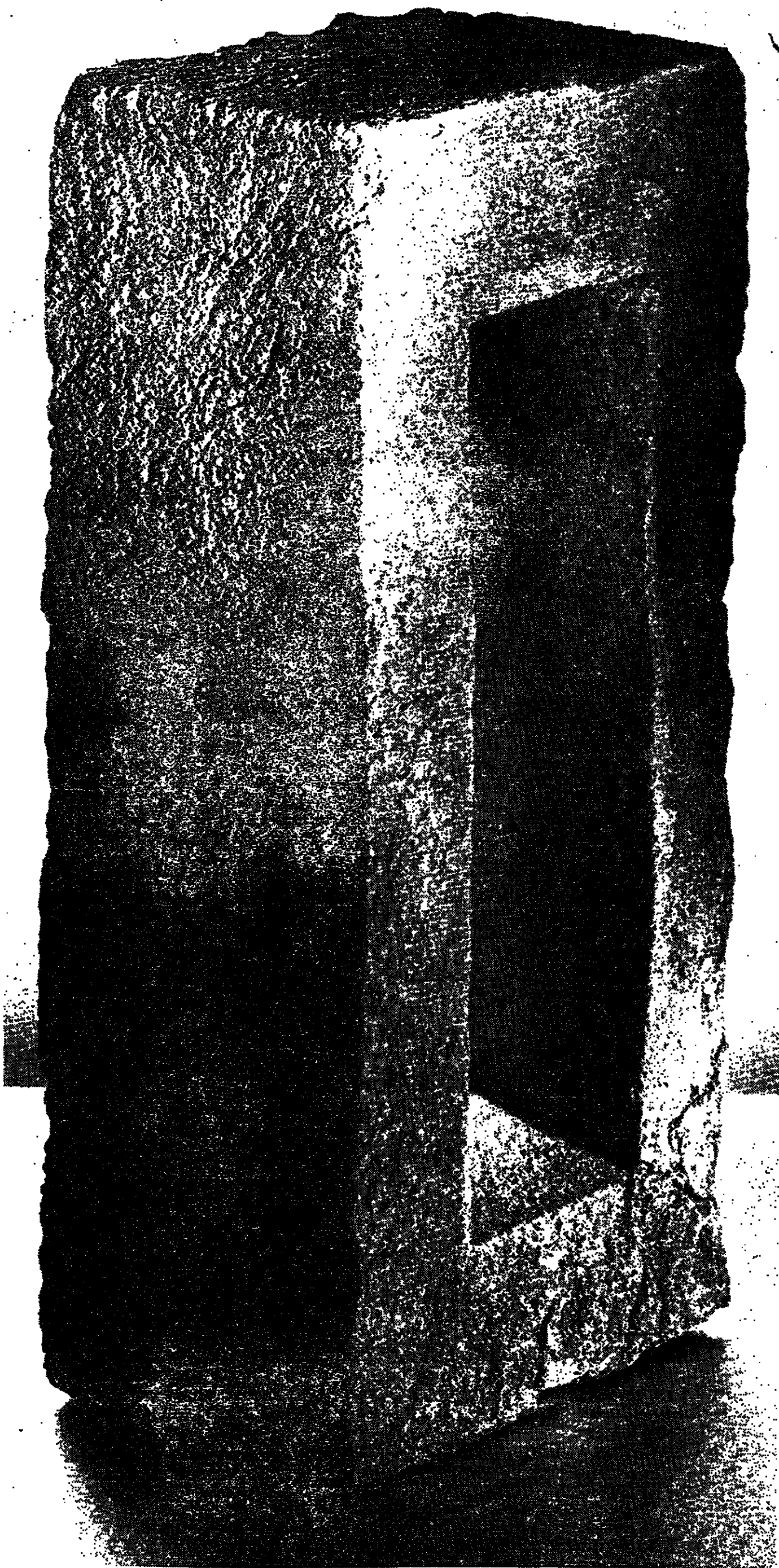
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H A N S O N T R U S T

A company from over here that's also doing rather well over there.

مكتبة الوطن

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1542.1 (+21.1)FT-SE 100
1925.8 (+27.7)Bargains
48129 (41120)USM (Datastream)
145.67 (+0.64)

THE POUND

US dollar
1.5225 (+0.0010)W German mark
2.7679 (-0.0142)Trade-weighted
68.7 (-0.1)BA shares
slip by
2p to 106p

British Airways' shares, which touched 118p in first-day dealing last Wednesday, eased by a further 2p to 106p in quiet trading yesterday. The market is waiting on small shareholders, whose allotment letters confirming ownership of BA shares were posted yesterday.

Hoechst sues
over raid

Hoechst, the West German chemical company, said yesterday that it had filed a suit against the European Commission at the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg in the dispute about alleged price fixing.

The action follows an attempt by the Commission to search the company's files as part of an investigation into a suspected plastics cartel. Hoechst is also suing over a Commission decision to fine the company 1,000 European currency units (£900) a day for each day it refuses its inspectors access to its files. Hoechst refused to open its records to the inspectors when they raided its offices on January 20.

80 jobs cut

Eighty administrative and middle-management jobs are to go at Gesteamer as the office equipment group continues its restructuring programme.

Bid talks

Dealings in the shares of Thermac group were suspended at the company's request yesterday, pending the outcome of takeover talks. These may lead to an offer for Thermac shares at around the suspension price of 175p, the company said.

Creditors lose

Investors who bought shares through City Investment Centres but did not receive share certificates and those who have not been paid for shares they sold, are likely to get little or none of their money back, the CIC's provisional liquidator said yesterday. A meeting of creditors has been fixed for Friday.

Oil output up

Crude oil output in the British sector of the North Sea recovered to an average 2.56 million barrels a day in January from a six-month low of 2.34 million barrels a day in December, according to provisional figures from James Capel, the stockbroker.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

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INTEREST RATES

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| London Bank Rate | 11% |
| 3-month interbank | 10 3/4% |
| 3-month eligible bills | 10 1/2% - 10 3/4% |
| buying rate | |
| US Prime Rate | 7 1/2% |
| Federal Funds | 6 1/4% |
| 3-month Treasury Bills | 5.66-5.64% |
| 30-year bonds | 9 1/2% - 9 3/4% |

CURRENCIES

| London | New York |
|----------|----------|
| E 1.5225 | E 1.5225 |
| E 1.5225 | E 1.5225 |
| E 1.5225 | E 1.5225 |
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Wage costs cloud the horizon

British output
rising steadily

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Britain's manufacturing output is rising at a steady 3 per cent rate, official figures showed. But there are signs of an acceleration in unit wage costs in manufacturing.

Manufacturing output rose by 0.4 per cent last month to its highest level since February 1980. In the latest three month period, manufacturing showed a 1 per cent production increase.

Officials believe that the figures are consistent with a manufacturing recovery at a 3 per cent rate. But because the upturn did not come until the second half of the year, the increase for the whole of 1986 was a mere 0.3 per cent.

While manufacturing is picking up strongly, overall industrial production is weak, held back by declining energy output. In December, there was a 0.7 per cent drop in the index of production.

industries' output, largely because of a 3.2 per cent fall in energy production.

The fall was due to an oil pipeline leak in the North Sea and the mild December weather and may have been reversed last month. But the trend for energy output is regarded as flat, and that for overall industrial production as showing a rise of about 1.5 per cent despite the 1 per cent fall in the last three months.

New data for manufacturing employment and revised output figures have produced big changes in the unit labour costs position of manufacturing.

In December, unit wages and salaries rose by 1.1 per cent to 4.2 per cent up on a year earlier.

the growth in these costs was about to fall to zero.

Even so, the fall in the pound, particularly against the European currencies, has given British industry a competitive edge which should last for some time. The indications are that unit wage costs in Britain are now increasing at about the same rate, or slightly lower, than in Japan and Germany.

The fall in the pound has quickly brought benefit to some sectors of manufacturing. In the latest three months, output of motor vehicles and parts rose by 6.2 per cent. There was also a sharp rise - by 7.3 per cent - in metals output.

But the increase in chemicals production, 0.7 per cent, was disappointing and mechanical engineering showed a 0.9 per cent decline in the fourth quarter, running against the pattern in the rest of manufacturing industry.

Retail sales hit by
January weather

By Our Economics Correspondent

There was a sharp fall in the volume of retail sales last month, as the severe winter weather kept people away from the shops. The index of sales volume fell by 2.6 per cent compared with December.

Officials at the Department of Trade and Industry said that spending dropped on household goods and furniture, but sales of winter clothing and footwear were strong, while food retailers reported record trade.

There was also evidence of a shift from larger retailers in town centres to smaller, local retailers. The index of retail sales volume stood at 121.7 (1980 = 100) last month, compared with 125.0

The fall of 2.6 per cent came after a December decline of 1.1 per cent. These latest two falls were preceded by a series of strong rises, culminating in a record of 126.4 last November.

Despite the latest two falls, sales in the latest three months were over 1 per cent up on the previous three months. In January, sales volume was 6 per cent up on a year earlier.

The average, weekly value of sales last month was £1.76 billion.

Because of the severe weather and indications of a change in shopping patterns around Christmas, it is too early to say whether the latest figures herald a period of slower growth for retail sales.

European
incomes
match up

Britons are nearly as well off as the French, and not significantly worse off than Germans, according to new official comparisons.

The comparisons, based on data produced by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the EEC, show that Britain stood 12th in the league table of 19 industrial countries last year.

The United States, which heads the league, has a per capita GDP level 51 per cent higher than Britain.

But Britain is within reach of France and Germany and the other EEC countries. Relative income levels in France and Germany are 3 and 14 per cent higher than in Britain, respectively.

Yorkshire
Bank in
profit leap

by Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

Yorkshire Bank, which is owned by the main clearing banks, yesterday announced a 46.3 per cent rise in pretax profits to a record £65.7 million for the year to December 31, 1986, compared with £44.7 million the previous year.

Lending also rose sharply, jumping by nearly 27 per cent to take total assets of the bank above £2 billion.

Mr Graham Sunderland, general manager, said the bank had benefited from the fall in the average level of bank base rates during 1986. This increased the margin on Yorkshire bank's fixed rate lending. Together with an increase in lending, this pushed up net interest income by more than £30 million to £241 million.

Commission income from current accounts and selling-related services, such as insurance, rose by £6 million to £36. Mr Sunderland said cost containment, mainly through more extensive use of computers, had also contributed.

Yorkshire added 170,000 personal accounts, compared with around 240,000 a year in the years before the big clearers introduced free banking, but lost 16 per cent more money to small businesses.

CBI backs national
pay bargaining

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry today reiterated its insistence that pay rises must be related to performance while at the same time defending the right of companies to stick with national pay bargaining.

Recent research by the CBI shows that a significant proportion of its members remain in favour of nationally negotiated pay settlements, a belief that could be a direct challenge to the latest Government drive to abandon national pay awards.

Yesterday, the CBI attempted to distance itself from last week's declaration by Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Employment, that wage increases must not be the same in all industries in all regions, a process that encouraged a cosy relationship between unions and employers.

While employers' leaders are sympathetic to the argument that lower pay rates in some regions will produce more jobs and help to alleviate the concern over the north-south employment divide, there is also a strong belief at the CBI that companies should have the right to judge for themselves the form of pay negotiations best suited to their business.

Despite claims to the contrary, latest CBI pay figures

Broackes quits Eurotunnel

By Teresa Poole, Business Correspondent

Sir Nigel Broackes, chairman of Trafalgar House, yesterday resigned as a non-executive director of Eurotunnel, the Anglo-French Channel tunnel consortium.

The tersely worded statement from Eurotunnel did not elaborate on the reasons for his departure but speculation has been mounting over the past few weeks that Sir Nigel no longer felt he had a role to play at Eurotunnel.

At a time when the consortium is trying to build public confidence in the project, Sir Nigel's departure will be seen as a further blow to Eurotunnel's credibility.

The announcement follows confirmation last week that Lord Pennock wished to step down as co-chairman of Eurotunnel but would continue until a suitable successor was found.

Sir Nigel joined the board last October, with the support of the Bank of England, in the middle of the consortium's near disastrous £206 million private share placing. As a firm supporter of a fixed link, it was hoped that he would help to revitalize and strengthen the management of the project. He was widely tipped to succeed Lord Pennock as British co-chairman.

The Bank of England has been keen to see a stronger and more dynamic co-chairman in the run-up to the £750 million international share sale planned for July. But about four weeks ago it became clear that Sir Nigel would not be acceptable to the consortium.



Sir Nigel: no comment

members, especially the contractors who did not want Trafalgar House to join the group.

Board changes over the past six months have removed all but one representative from

the contracting companies so that the consortium would no longer be a contractor-led company.

The Bank of England is assisting the search for a new co-chairman and Lord Pennock's successor is likely to be named by the end of next week. The Bank, Sir Nigel and Eurotunnel all refused to comment yesterday on Sir Nigel's resignation.

Mr Charles Williams, construction analyst at James Capel, said: "I think the resignation of a non-executive director is not going to be a matter of fundamental importance and investors will be primarily concerned with the traffic forecasts and the quality of the operational management at Eurotunnel."

Comment, page 21

How John Elliott may be
reaching for a Guinness

By John Bell, City Editor

Elders IXL, the Fosters Lager group, yesterday launched Australia's biggest ever rights issue and revealed that it would soon be poised for further substantial acquisitions.

Last year Elders paid £1.4 billion for Courage and has recently been tipped as a potential buyer for the troubled Guinness group.

The rights issue will raise around £370 million on the basis of one new share for every three held currently. Coupled with a £270 million convertible loan issue announced yesterday, it will make a substantial hole in Elders' borrowings which reached a historically high level after the Courage acquisition from Hanson Trust.

Mr John Elliott, Elders' chief executive, said yesterday that his group was likely to be debt-free by June, when the group's financial year ends. But he would not be drawn on plans for spending the rights cash.

"We have some ideas, but we are not going to do things that are foreign to us overseas," he said. Asked if Elders was interested in other breweries outside Australia, Mr Elliott said, "You'll certainly see more activity there."

The rights issue news, coupled with a 160 per cent increase in half time profits led to a flurry of speculation in the shares of Scottish & Newcastle Breweries, which apart from Guinness, is seen as the most suitable bid target for Elders in Britain.

Crucial to the group's plans for restructuring its balance sheet, is the plan to offer pub managers an opportunity to become tenants through a part purchase of an equity stake in their business. This could release a further substantial amount of cash before the financial year end.

Mr Andrew Cummins, Elders' director, said yesterday that he hoped that the re-financing of Courage would release a further £500 million by June.

Mr Cummins would not



Elliott of Elders IXL: taking his courage in both hands

comment on the rumours surrounding Guinness or Scottish & Newcastle. Elders has further fire power available if it chose to part with its 18 per cent share stake with BHP, the leading Australian mining and industrial conglomerate.

Research prepared in Australia by the underwriters of Elders' rights issue says that a sale close to current market levels could raise up to £350 million.

Mr Elliott would not comment on the BHP stake, nor on BHP's cross holding of 20 per cent in Elders. The BHP holdings was held, having a negative financial effect. Australian investors believe

Cambrian
faces new
series of
lawsuits

By Lawrence Lever

Cambrian and General Securities, the investment trust run by Mr Ivan Bosky, the disgraced American financier, faces a fresh wave of legal actions arising from the latest revelations about Mr Bosky's insider dealing.

The legal actions could swamp the three lawsuits already naming Cambrian as a defendant.

The new threat comes after evidence linking Cambrian with inside information passed to Mr Bosky about Carnation, the powdered milk company, by Mr Martin Siegel, the Wall Street takeover specialist who pleaded guilty to insider trading last Friday.

Cambrian was not prepared to comment yesterday.

Last week the US Securities and Exchange Commission alleged that Mr Bosky made huge profits after buying 1.7 million Carnation shares before it received a bid in September 1984.

The Cambrian 1984 accounts show that at September 30 1984, Carnation was by far the largest shareholding in the investment trust which then held more than £11 million of its shares.

The SEC claims Mr Siegel disclosed inside information about Carnation to Mr Bosky between April and June 1984. At the time Mr Siegel worked for Kidder Peabody and Carnation was a Kidder client.

The SEC says that between June 6 and August 27 1984, Mr Bosky "caused certain of the Bosky entities to purchase approximately 1.7 million shares of the common stock of Carnation". Nestlé announced a tender offer for Carnation on September 4, 1984. The SEC does not name Cambrian as one of the "Bosky entities". However a spokesman said yesterday that Mr Bosky's entities did not have any significant holdings of Carnation apart from the 1.7 million shares purchased on the back of Mr Siegel's inside information.

Food firms
to merge

Two Sheffield food processing companies, E T Sutherland and Home Farm Products, are to merge.

The Home Farm directors, who control 51.8 per cent of the company's share capital, are recommending a £7.94 million offer from Sutherland, which values each Home Farm share at 170p.

Sutherland is offering five new shares for every two Home Farm shares, or holders can take up to 10 per cent of their investment in cash.

Dealings in Home Farm shares halted last week, resumed yesterday closing at 138p, 25p above the suspension price.

Golden Wonder pays its way at Dalgety

Crisp profit of £8m

By Ray Heath

The £82 million purchase of the Golden Wonder crisp and snacks business from Blansons Trust is now expected to add around £8 million to the current year's profits of the Dalgety food, commodities and agriculture business.

Dalgety had the benefit of Golden Wonder for three months of the first half year, and it contributed £3.8 million to total trading profits which climbed from £54.6 million to £64.4 million.

Chief executive Terry Pryce said yesterday that Golden Wonder's results were up to expectations.

The food trade has been sceptical regarding Golden Wonder, so the first indication that Dalgety was rapidly getting to grips with its new acquisition was welcomed yesterday, and one of the City's leading food analysts



Pryce: results are up to expectations

suggested the company could contribute £8 million to the full year's pre-tax profits.

In the six months to end December, Dalgety's total pre-

tax profits grew 20 per cent to £42.5 million, from turnover which was up around one per cent at £2,487 million.

This was at the top end of analysts' forecasts, and the shares climbed 3p to 328p.

There was also relief that the purchase of the Gill and Duffus commodity group had not produced more skeletons, after following last year's £28 million write-off from the tin trading debacle on the London Metal Exchange. Mr Pryce said yesterday that, with the commencement of legal action by commodity companies, all news on tin in the future would be good.

With Dalgety still seen as a possible takeover target, the raising of the interim dividend from 5.5p to 6p per share was seen as a wise move, in the light of the 15 per cent rise to 13p in earnings per share.

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high

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Offers not refused

Exco, the money broking giant now part of John Ginn's British and Commonwealth group, is, I hear, considering legal action against Swiss Banking Corporation on grounds of "entitment". Last October more than 30 employees of W I Carr, the Hong Kong-based stock-broking firm owned by Exco, resigned with more than half that number joining Swiss Banking Corp. Wico - as W I Carr is known - is now being sold to the French bank Indosuez for £26 million, an estimated £10 million less than it would have been worth if its dealing staff had remained in place. The deal is due to be completed within the next three weeks and once the ink is dry Exco is expected to consider further legal action to recoup the lost millions. It is already suing three former Wico directors for "entitment" but I hear that this action may now be dropped in favour of broader action against their new employer.

● Reebok, the yuppie sports shoe group 37 per cent owned by Pentland, has just launched a range of children's training shoes. In the US called - you've guessed it - Weebok.

Not so crackers

Lord King's fears that low-flying Concorde ads in the daily papers were too low-profile to attract small investors to British Airways led, I hear, to extraordinary efforts to drum up support from BA's paying customers, the passengers passing through the Shuttle lounge at Heathrow Terminal 1 during the festive season was piled with Christmas crackers in the airline's dark blue and silver colours in return for his name and address for the share offer. Urged to "take as many as you want, we have thousands," my colleague went off with four. Each contained a funny hat, an exorcising joke, a "world's greatest airline" button and a chocolate aircraft. And each one failed to go off with a bang. Unlike the share offer...



"He started by buying a few Gas shares..."

Un-Savory

Feathers have been ruffled. I gather, in the Borough offices of stockbroker Savory Millin by the latest Mori survey of City broking firms which dismissed Savory's as one of the medium sized firms which was "losing out" in London. Savory points out that only 25 per cent of its business comes from the LSE, with the remaining 75 per cent done abroad. "It's like criticising the foreign office for not performing well in the domestic economy," quips an angry Geoffrey Evans, Savory's PR man.

● ISM, a Peterborough-based computer security service which publishes a monthly journal on the dangers of theft, fraud and mischief to your company's system, lists among its directors a Richard F. Hacker.

PMs framed

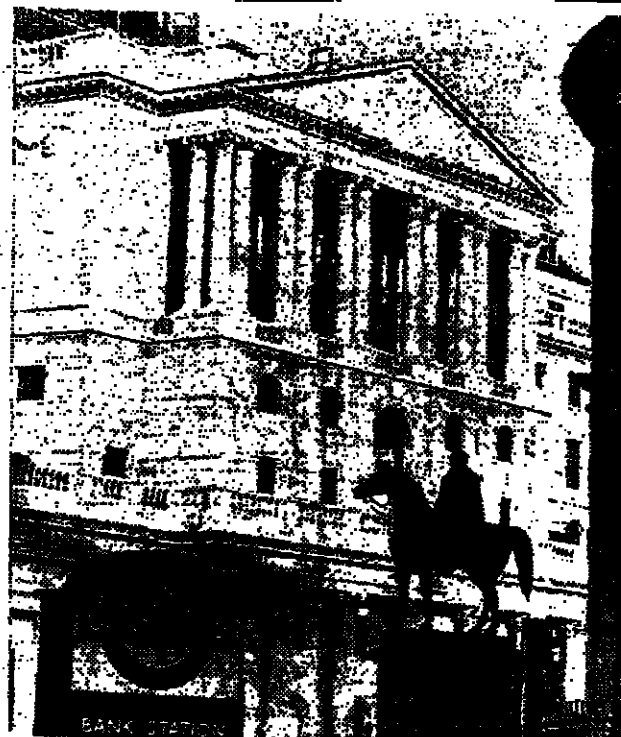
The latest fund-raising idea for the Tory Party seems to be a little slow in getting off the ground. Last October Sir Christopher Lawson, director of special services at the party's Smith Square HQ, commissioned former *Sunday Express* cartoonist Tim Holder to draw portraits of the then four surviving Tory PMs, past and present - Mrs Thatcher, Edward Heath, Lord Home, and the late Earl of Stockton. A limited edition of 500 prints were made of each portrait, which were then individually signed by the sitters, and put up for sale at £1,000 per set of four. Sir Christopher, a former director of the sweets group Mars, refuses to say how many of the 500 sets have been sold. "We're now into profit, but I've really no idea how many we've sold," he says, before finally admitting that they had probably sold just over 100. It's good to hear, however, that he has bought one set himself. "They're hanging in my office in Smith Square," he says.

Carol Leonard

IN THE MARKET

London is becoming an offshore Switzerland

But it is the cautious approach that will pay off, Bank says



The Bank: less exuberant predictions than Old Moore

have found in the past, the problem of how to spend it remains. The Bank is crisp in the *Bulletin*, sketching in outline a virtuous circle. A low PSBR will facilitate lower interest rates which in turn will strengthen the economy's supply potential.

The Bank is warning that a fair chunk of last year's revenue inflows were one-off. As a trade-off against the tax base reconstruction, the current account slumped into deficit. Concentrate rather, the Bank seems to urge, on exploiting last year's Second Piece of Good Fortune - the exchange rate fall.

Developed economies which find natural resources on their frontiers contract the Dutch Disease, the chronic over-valuation of their currency. By last year, whether by accident or design, the authorities got sterling down to levels which make Britain's export potential look very attractive. In mid-June, the pound:D-mark rate was Dm 3.40; it is now below Dm 2.80.

But corporate cash flows appear to have been squeezed. The *Bulletin* notes that Q4 deposit growth was negative for companies while borrowing surged from £0.9 billion in Q3 to £5 billion. Hence any growth in export-oriented output may find reflection in

above-average growth in the counterparts to broad money expansion, particularly bank lending.

This may be the thinking behind the concluding paragraph of the *Bulletin*'s general assessment: "Sterling's recovery has been more modest than might have been expected, and this together with the... strength in bank lending, suggests the need for continuing caution in the conduct of monetary policy."

In other words, if the Government is too hasty in cutting rates, this, along with a tax-cutting Budget, will dismay overseas holders of sterling. A sterling crisis would provoke a countervailing rise in interest rates, leading to more valuation problems for the currency. The industrial renaissance might abort and likewise the chance of a permanent reconstruction of the tax base.

Developments in the gilt-edged market underline the need for caution. In 1986, the authorities enjoyed their Third Piece of Good Fortune. They set up, almost overnight, an electronic bondmarket which paved the way for London to become an international financial market towards the end of the 20th century. Striking in the section of the *Bulletin* dealing with the

gilt-edged market before Christmas is the international flavour of the analysis.

London now stands at the frontiers and crossroads of all the time zones - it is turning into a cheap haven for funds like an off-shore Switzerland.

As part of the internationalization of the London gilt market, the authorities last week announced plans to move towards an auction system for debt sales.

They are shifting away from the present reliance on a tap system, whereby stock is sold into the secondary market, and moving instead to a forum where bidders themselves effectively determine the price and hence yield of credit.

Other recent restructuring moves, notably the establishment of a gilt dealing desk at the Bank of England and the development of a very broadly based portfolio of stocks, crafted to suit all investors' requirements, are in line with the auction-style way of selling debt.

But an auction system, plus the presence of a large number of market-makers, really makes exchange rate stability mandatory. An unstable exchange rate means stock is sold at a false price relative to fundamentals, since so much of the yield reflects support factors for the currency.

In the past, the tapping system meant that this factor could be disguised via opportunistic forays into buoyant markets. Far less flexibility is warranted under an auction. Introduction of the new debt sales techniques means the authorities are serious about restoring the Bill on London.

Two paths open up, both equally tempting. The Government can cut taxes and rates ahead of an Election, take the risk on the exchange rate and recycle the deficits through the new gilt market. That way, apparently, lies a sterling crisis.

Conversely, the moderate cantabile gambit seems to lead forward to industrial affluence in the 1990s as interest rates and the Government Borrowing Requirement fall.

Sadly, Old Moore is under no illusions. Rates fell in April and thereafter, it's downhill all the way. By May sterling is falling and by September it's all over the place. *Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas...*

Christopher Dunn

TEMPUS

Why the City is watching the growing thirst of John Elliott

John Elliott, who heads up the Australian-based Fosters and Courage, brewing empire is not a man to let the grass grow under his feet. Back in 1983 he showed that while he is not at all concerned about piling up a mountain of debt in order to finance acquisitions, he likes to bring his balance sheet back to good order swiftly.

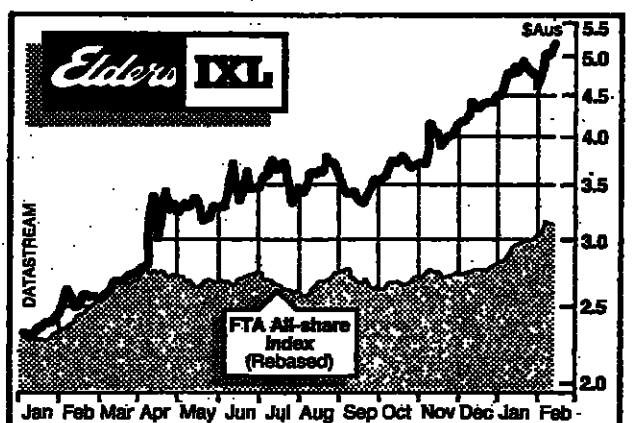
After the acquisition of Carlton United, borrowings stood at close on five times shareholders' funds. Within 18 months, the ratio was restored to parity. Yesterday's batch of announcements were more of the same, having the effect of reducing the high borrowings arising from the £1.4 billion purchase of Courage from Hanson Trust.

Taking the recently issued convertible stock as equity, Elders is reducing gearing to just over 50 per cent by means of a heavy (one-for-three) rights issue which will raise about £370 million.

Plans for the refinancing of Courage property interests, some 3,000 pubs, are well advanced and progressing smoothly. There is still a good deal of work to do here, notably a valuation of the entire pub estate. But Elders hopes to complete the exercise by the end of the financial year. This could reduce gearing to 20 per cent or below, leaving the group all set for the next acquisition.

The stock market is as usual well ahead of events, casting Elders in the role of bidder for Guinness or more interestingly, Scottish & Newcastle Breweries, which ironically was tipped as a buyer for Courage before Mr Elliott snatched the prize from Lord Hanson.

At present Guinness shares are cheap on fundamental grounds by as much as 30 per cent compared with sector averages. But the stricken stout group is a mighty mouthful even for a man of Elliott's ambition, until he has travelled further along the road towards restructuring his balance sheet. Any interest that Elders may have here is likely to be in picking up some cheap stock and perhaps positioning itself for



further co-operation in a future Guinness restructuring.

Scottish & Newcastle looks a much more attainable target, especially if Elders can count on the support of New Zealander Mr Ron Brierley, who is currently reckoned to be sitting on 4 per cent of the S&N equity.

For the moment Elders' shares are high enough on investment grounds. But John Elliott's growing fan club in London will expect him to meet higher expectations.

Scandinavian

Bank

Scandinavian Bank is about to give the Stock Exchange a unique kind of share.

It will be composed of four different currencies (dollars, sterling, Swiss francs and marks), quoted in sterling with dividends paid in sterling. It may take investors a while to get used to the idea, although yesterday's pathfinder prospectus may help.

Scandinavian is the 11th largest bank in Britain as well as being the biggest private bank in the country and thus has good reason to want a quotation. It has a good income and profits record and a more-than-healthy provisions cover for bad debt.

The public is being offered 34.5 per cent of the group when the offer opens on March 4, while its seven consortium owners will keep the remainder.

The group's mix of pure banking and merchant banking makes Scandinavian

unique in the City, which does not make it easy for those pricing the issue.

The shares, or units, will contain the same currencies in the same proportions to reflect the recently restructured capital.

Since the units will be quoted in sterling, investors will inevitably face some exchange risk. But the shares should trade like any others when dealing starts on March 11.

Short-term currency fluctuations need not worry investors since the protection implied in the currency spread must be good for the group's earnings over the longer term.

One could even argue that such fluctuations are likely to have more effect on the shares of other banks with less protection.

But a long-term view will be necessary so it is hard to see these shares - attractive as they are - appealing to any but sophisticated institutional buyers.

Takeover Code

The amendments to the Takeover Code increasing the level of disclosure of share dealings during takeover periods are only a partial answer to the questions raised by the Guinness affair.

After all, the Takeover Code in its unamended form, was clearly breached by a number of parties in the secret price-support operation for the Guinness shares. The mere existence of non-statutory rules was not a sufficient deterrent to the transgressors.

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet

In search of a leader with Tunnel vision

Sir Nigel Brookes's decision to leave the Eurotunnel board is yet another setback to a project that seems to be sinking into the mud of misdirection and internal conflict. He became a director last autumn after the Anglo-French consortium had been forced by public indifference, vigorous lobbying by opponents, and the embarrassingly poor reception in the City to Eurotunnel's small equity offer in the summer, to get its act together.

Very few people, in this country and perhaps also in France, have the entrepreneurial and persuasive skills, belief in a cross-Channel fixed link and the necessary active years on his side to restore the project to the front of the public mind and carry it through according to the timetable.

Nigel Brookes was one of them - a fact recognised by both the Governor of the Bank of England, who had no wish to see the City pilloried for failing, again, to support the project, and the Government which may have a hands off approach when it comes to putting money into the project but has no desire to be left with international egg on its face.

Sir Nigel was properly cast, by Governor and Government, as the man to succeed Lord Pennock as British co-chairman. Lord Pennock has had extensive industrial experience with ICI and BICC but he has no aptitude for high profile industrial politics and catching headlines. He was prepared to go but not before the third stage in Eurotunnel's equity financing had been completed in the summer.

However the story does not end there; rather it really begins. For Sir Nigel to take on the role of co-chairman and give Eurotunnel the time and energy it needs required compensation. Early last month it became clear to him that the compensation he wanted to justify a protracted absence from Trafalgar House - namely a significant slice of tunnel contracts - would not be forthcoming. It is worth recalling that he had previously taken five years out to head the London Docklands Corpora-

tion. He might reasonably have thought that he had already done his bit for the greater glory of Britain.

Not even the Governor of the Bank of England could twist the arms of other major contractors, notably Taylor Woodrow and Wimpey, who, having backed Eurotunnel from the beginning and seen their representation on the board reduced to one (Sir Frank Gibb of Taylor Woodrow) largely on the ground of possible conflicts of interests, were not in the mood to see another contractor favoured no matter how valuable Sir Nigel Brookes's services to Eurotunnel might be.

The real point, however, is getting the tunnel built, having raised the money that alone will enable the project to start on time in the autumn. And unless something is done to give cohesion, drive and public credibility to the Eurotunnel consortium, this is unlikely to happen. Maybe the French have the answers up their sleeve.

There is a creeping fear that the tunnel is becoming enveloped in a fog of public utility mentality. Bureaucrats, both in industry and in government on both sides of the Channel, may succeed in tackling the fixed link their way, in their own time. In part this may be defensive. It is a simple fact that no-one in this country certainly has had any experience of handling a concession for a major civil engineering project. Therefore it is better to play safe and effectively leave it to, or let it fall into the hands of, government.

The test will be whether the search is still on for an imaginative and entrepreneurial figure. Sir Jeffrey Sterling, chairman of P & O, has been approached and has demurred. His views on the nature of the contract would be the same as Sir Nigel Brookes's. C J Chetwood of Wimpey is a possibility. But the focus may switch away from businessmen to bankers. Or even politicians. The most intriguing name among the latter is that of Cecil Parkinson. But his belief that his political star would again rise after another Thatcher victory is likely to keep him from accepting.

Inflation fears grow again

The belief that the British labour market has taken to operating in a benign way has now received a couple of knocks. Yesterday's unit labour costs figures, coming hard on the heels of the acceleration in average earnings announced last week, put pay and inflation fears back at the top of the agenda. The CBI data, showing settlements below 5 per cent, contained no surprises.

Unit wage costs in manufacturing, having stopped increasing between the first and third quarters of last year - a pause which looked as though it might have become a trend - started to increase again markedly in the final quarter. In December alone, they rose by 1.1 per cent and were 4.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

This is a long way from the vision of zero unit labour cost increases that briefly revealed itself during the pause. In fact, even if the index of manufacturers' unit wage costs holds at its December, 1986 level throughout 1987, which is hardly likely, there will have been a 2 per cent rise compared with the 1986 average. Looked at in this

way, the Treasury's forecast of a 2.5 per cent in unit wage cost in manufacturing looks vulnerable.

Peter Spencer of Credit Suisse First Boston, who has led the optimists on this one, conceded yesterday that his earlier forecast of no rise in unit labour costs this year was now not on. But Britain may still record a smaller increase than Japan and Germany this year, he believes.

At Warburg Securities, where a more sceptical view was taken of the unit costs' slowdown, Kevin Gardiner expects a 3.5 per cent rise this year, above the Treasury's forecast.

Yesterday's figures added to the belief in the markets that an upturn in inflation in Britain is on the way. Index-linked gilts, hardly dented by Friday's announcement of a £400 million tap, advanced by a point or more. The January inflation rate of 3.9 per cent could turn into one of 6 per cent by the summer.

And it may just be that the beneficial effect of strong real income growth on demand in Britain is waning. There are plenty of caveats to be applied to the January retail sales figures.

City rents likely to rise 20%

By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

Office rents in the City of London are likely to reach up to £50 a square foot by the end of this year, according to a new forecast by Richard Ellis, the estate agent.

It would mean top rents would be up virtually 20 per cent, which is the sort of increase seen last year. Top rents in 1986 stood at about £42 a square foot by the year end.

A rent level approaching £55 is predicted by the end of the decade.

There is no sign of letting activity tailing off, with take-up for immediate occupation likely to be restricted by a lack of available space, it is forecast. Because of the shortage of space for immediate occupation some City-oriented companies have been taking office space outside the Square Mile.

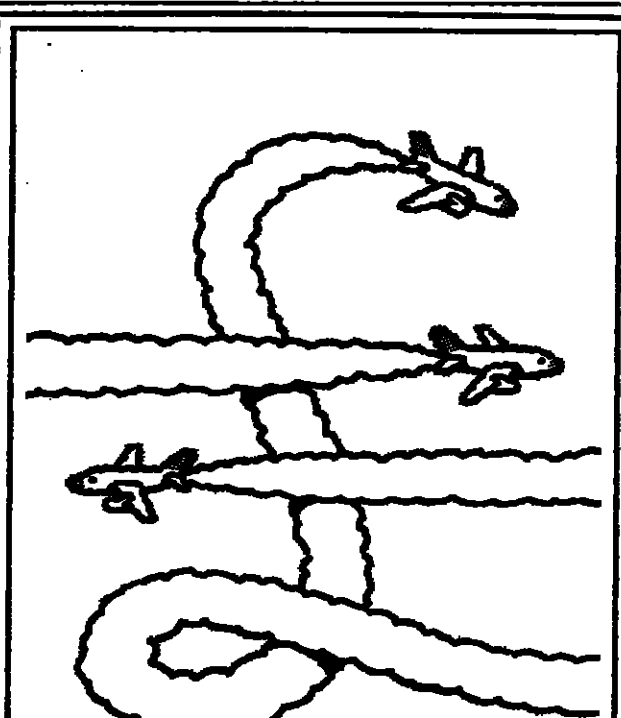
Between 4 million and 4.5 million square feet are expected to be under offer during this year. The demand for larger units should remain high.

Early marketing of development schemes planned further ahead is expected and this should improve total availability of office space.

Last year there was a record level of additional office space made available, amounting to 4.9 million square feet, the report said. Half of this fresh supply was in secondhand offices.

The year of Big Bang saw the still-expanding financial sector taking two thirds of the total floor space made available in 1986.

A trend is for companies to gain greater control of their new offices by taking a pre-let option while schemes are still at the planning stage.



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SIEMENS

Information for Siemens shareholders

Orders record further gains

In the first quarter of the current financial year (1 October to 31 December 1986) Siemens attracted substantially more orders than in the same period last year.

The company continued to implement its capital investment program. Sales and earnings were sustained.

New orders

At £4,711m, new orders topped last year's comparable figure by 6%. German domestic business saw a robust increase of 9%, due largely to a major contract placed with KKW for a conventional district heating power plant in north Munich. The 3% growth of international orders is partly attributable to the inclusion of newly acquired companies in our figures. Gains resulting from this inclusion were roughly equivalent to currency translation losses on new orders caused

by dollar exchange rate changes. International business was strengthened in particular by vigorous demand for EWSD digital telephone switching systems.

| in £m | 1/10/85 to 31/12/85 | 1/10/86 to 31/12/86 | Change |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|
| New orders | 4,442 | 4,711 | + 6% |
| Domestic business | 2,001 | 2,186 | + 9% |
| International business | 2,441 | 2,525 | + 3% |

Sales

Siemens worldwide sales attained £3,755m, the same level as a year ago. While German domestic sales were initially weaker (down 3%), international performance edged upward 2%. Here, as with orders, the dollar effect was offset by the contribution of our newly acquired companies to sales.

| in £m | 1/10/85 to 31/12/85 | 1/10/86 to 31/12/86 | Change |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Sales | 3,773 | 3,755 | 0% |
| Domestic business | 1,865 | 1,814 | - 3% |
| International business | 1,908 | 1,941 | + 2% |

Orders in hand

Since new orders appreciably outpaced sales, orders in hand continued to rise, reaching £20,279m by the close of December 1986. This was 5% more than at the start of the financial year. Inventories (for the first time including advances to suppliers, as required

by the new German financial accounting legislation) increased from £8,237m to £9,040m.

| in £m | 1/10/86 to 31/12/86 | Change |
|----------------|---------------------|--------|
| Orders in hand | 19,302 | + 5% |
| Inventories | 8,237 | + 10% |

Employees

Largely due to the new companies we acquired, 16,000 employees were added to our work force, bringing the total on 1 October 1986 to 361,000. Not reflected in this figure are 18,000 trainees and student workers for whom we account separately because of strong seasonal fluctuations. During the first quarter the number of our employees increased slightly to 362,000. Employment costs rose 11% to £1,953m.

| in thousands | 1/10/86 to 31/12/86 | Change |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Employees | 361 | 0% |
| Domestic operations | 231 | 0% |
| International operations | 130 | 0% |

| in £m | 1/10/86 to 31/12/86 | Change |
|--|---------------------|--------|
| Average number of employees in thousands | 334 | + 8% |
| Employment costs in £m | 1,764 | + 11% |

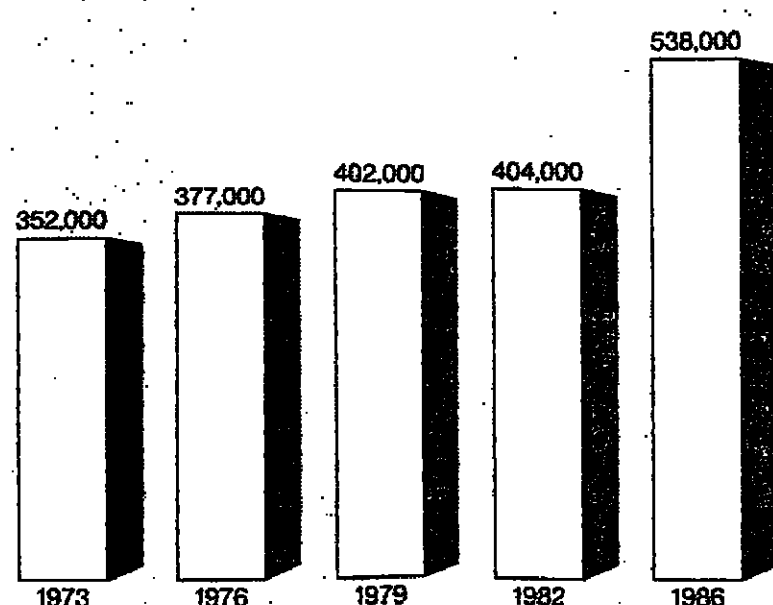
Capital spending and net income

Capital expenditure and investment, which for the first time included equipment leased to customers, was sustained at last year's high level (£385m). Net income after taxes was £103m (last year £104m), again yielding a first-quarter net profit margin of 2.8%.

| in £m | 1/10/85 to 31/12/85 | 1/10/86 to 31/12/86 | Change |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Capital expenditure and investment | 385 | 385 | 0% |
| Net income after taxes | 104 | 103 | - |
| in % of sales | 2.8 | 2.8 | - |

All amounts translated at Frankfurt middle rate on 31/12/1986: £1 = DM 2.865.

Number of shareholders



Growing interest in Siemens shares

Since 1973 the number of Siemens AG shareholders has increased by more than half, bringing the current total to 538,000. Siemens shareholders thus outnumber those of any other German corporation. While three quarters of them live in the Federal Republic of Germany and Berlin (West), there is a growing international interest in Siemens shares. This is documented by more than a twofold increase in the number of foreign shareholders over the last four years. A survey at 1 October 1986 revealed that more than 50% of the company's capital stock of DM 2.4 billion (market value over DM 33 billion) is privately held by individuals. When to this is added the portion held by investment companies (11%), which largely invest the funds of private savers, private ownership is seen to account for nearly two-thirds of Siemens capital stock.

Siemens AG
In Great Britain: Siemens Ltd.
Siemens House, Windmill Road,
Sunbury-on-Thames
Middlesex, TW16 7HS

LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

| Series | Call | Put | Series | Call | Put |
|-----------------|------|-----|--------|------|-----|
| Alfred Lyons | 300 | 80 | 85 | 95 | 1 |
| (372) | 350 | 50 | 68 | 73 | 2 |
| British Airways | 100 | 12 | 16 | 19 | 4 |
| (108) | 120 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 14 |
| BP | 700 | 72 | 83 | — | 5 |
| (788) | 750 | 33 | 57 | 77 | 20 |
| Cons. Gold | 800 | 12 | 30 | — | 2 |
| (747) | 850 | 24 | 40 | 52 | 65 |
| Courtauld | 300 | 107 | 114 | 101 | 1 |
| (395) | 350 | 51 | 60 | 80 | 15 |
| Dom. Union | 250 | 68 | 74 | 82 | 4 |
| (348) | 300 | 26 | 35 | 43 | 15 |
| Cable & Wire | 325 | 65 | — | — | 5 |
| (384) | 350 | 41 | 53 | 60 | 15 |
| GEC | 180 | 43 | 50 | 56 | 1 |
| (218) | 200 | 29 | 35 | 40 | 3 |
| Grand Met | 350 | 118 | 105 | 115 | 1 |
| (507) | 400 | 52 | 70 | 82 | 4 |
| ICI | 1200 | 145 | 100 | 110 | 1 |
| (1378) | 1300 | 95 | 144 | 170 | 27 |
| Land Securities | 300 | 71 | 76 | 85 | 1 |
| (365) | 350 | 18 | 25 | 32 | 10 |
| Marles & Spn | 180 | 35 | 41 | 48 | 1 |
| (213) | 200 | 18 | 25 | 30 | 4 |
| Shell Trans | 1000 | 102 | 118 | 138 | 14 |
| (1087) | 1100 | 27 | 57 | 78 | 26 |
| Trafalgar House | 200 | 77 | 84 | 93 | 1 |
| (332) | 250 | 47 | 54 | 63 | 1 |
| TSE | 70 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 1 |
| (79) | 80 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 1 |
| Woodworth | 650 | 125 | 140 | 150 | 3 |
| (756) | 700 | 85 | 100 | 120 | 10 |
| Beecham | 300 | 132 | 138 | 147 | 1 |
| (517) | 400 | 102 | 112 | 120 | 1 |
| Boots | 240 | 45 | 50 | 53 | 1 |
| (283) | 250 | 27 | 32 | 38 | 2 |
| BTR | 250 | 67 | 70 | 80 | 1 |
| (324) | 300 | 47 | 54 | 63 | 1 |
| Bass | 750 | 105 | 113 | 140 | 4 |
| (841) | 800 | 80 | 88 | 108 | 8 |
| Blue Circle | 850 | 19 | 63 | 73 | 20 |
| (704) | 900 | 28 | 47 | 55 | 22 |
| De Beers | 800 | 165 | 180 | 220 | 7 |
| (358) | 900 | 110 | 120 | 150 | 12 |
| Ducros | 300 | 45 | 56 | 64 | 2 |
| (341) | 350 | 24 | 38 | 48 | 10 |
| OKN | 250 | 75 | 78 | 84 | 1 |
| (331) | 300 | 56 | 64 | 74 | 1 |
| Glaxo | 1250 | 180 | 205 | 235 | 7 |
| (1394) | 1300 | 115 | 170 | 200 | 15 |

MONEY & GOLD

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Base Rates % | |
| Current Bank 11 | |
| Finance House 11 | |
| Discount Market Loans % | |
| Overnight High 11 1/2 Low 10 1/2 | |
| Week Rate 10 1/2 | |
| Treasury Bills (Discount %) | |
| Buying | |
| 2 month 10 1/2 | |
| 3 month 10 1/2 | |
| Phone Bank Bills (Discount %) | |
| 1 month 10 1/2 | |
| 3 month 10 1/2 | |
| Trade Bills (Discount %) | |
| 1 month 11 1/2 | |
| 3 month 11 1/2 | |
| Interbank (%) | |
| Overnight open 11 1/2 close 11 1/2 | |
| 1 week 11 1/2 | |
| 1 month 11 1/2 | |
| 3 month 10 1/2 | |
| 6 month 10 1/2 | |
| Local Authority Deposits (%) | |
| 2 days 10 1/2 | |
| 1 month 10 1/2 | |
| 3 month 10 1/2 | |
| 6 month 10 1/2 | |
| Local Authority Bonds (%) | |
| 1 month 11 1/2 | |
| 3 month 11 1/2 | |
| 6 month 11 1/2 | |
| 12 month 11 1/2 | |
| Sterling CDs (%) | |
| 1 month 11 1/2 | |
| 3 month 11 1/2 | |
| 6 month 11 1/2 | |
| 12 month 11 1/2 | |
| Dollar CDs (%) | |
| 1 month 6.45-6.40 | |
| 3 month 6.45-6.40 | |
| 6 month 6.50-6.45 | |
| 12 month 6.50-6.45 | |

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

| | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Dollar | call | 6 1/2-5 1/2 |
| 7 days | 6 1/2-5 1/2 | |
| 1 month | 6 1/2-5 1/2 | |
| 3 month | 6 1/2-5 1/2 | |
| 6 month | 6 1/2-5 1/2 | |
| 12 month | 6 1/2-5 1/2 | |
| Deutsche Mark | call | 4 1/2-4 1/2 |
| 7 days | 4 1/2-4 1/2 | |
| 1 month | 4 1/2-4 1/2 | |
| 3 month | 4 1/2-4 1/2 | |
| 6 month | 4 1/2-4 1/2 | |
| 12 month | 4 1/2-4 1/2 | |
| French Franc | call | 8 1/2-8 1/2 |
| 7 days | 8 1/2-8 1/2 | |
| 1 month | 8 1/2-8 1/2 | |
| 3 month | 8 1/2-8 1/2 | |
| 6 month | 8 1/2-8 1/2 | |
| 12 month | 8 1/2-8 1/2 | |
| Swiss Franc | call | 2 1/2-2 1/2 |
| 7 days | 2 1/2-2 1/2 | |
| 1 month | 2 1/2-2 1/2 | |
| 3 month | 2 1/2-2 1/2 | |
| 6 month | 2 1/2-2 1/2 | |
| 12 month | 2 1/2-2 1/2 | |
| Yen | call | 4 1/2-4 1/2 |
| 7 days | 4 1/2-4 1/2 | |
| 1 month | 4 1/2-4 1/2 | |
| 3 month | 4 1/2-4 1/2 | |
| 6 month | 4 1/2-4 1/2 | |
| 12 month | 4 1/2-4 1/2 | |

BULLION

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Gold: \$387.00-387.50 | |
| Kruggerand (per oz. ex. vat) | |
| \$387.00-400.00 (\$225-235.50) | |
| Sovereigns (new, ex. vat) | |
| \$95.00-96.00 (\$62.25-63.00) | |
| Pennons | |
| \$512.00 (\$335.75) | |
| Silver | |
| \$5.4500-5.4700 (\$3.5700-3.6000) | |

ECGD

| | |
|--|--|
| Fixed Rate, Sterling Export Finance | |
| Scheme IV Average reference rate for | |
| interest period January 1, 1987 to | |
| January 30, 1987 inclusive: 11.088 per | |
| cent. | |

Australian dollar hit

A record January current-account deficit of Aus\$1.29 billion (£565 million) sparked a fall of 1 US cent in the Australian dollar yesterday, prompting the Reserve Bank to intervene in a vain bid to stabilize it.

BASE LENDING RATES

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| ABN | 11.00% |
| Adam & Company | 11.00% |
| BCDI | 11.00% |
| Citibank Savings | 12.45% |
| Consolidated Grds | 11.00% |
| Co-operative Bank | 11.00% |
| C. Hoare & Co | 11.00% |
| Hong Kong & Shanghai | 11.00% |
| Lloyds Bank | 11.00% |
| Nat Westminster | 11.00% |
| Royal Bank of Scotland | 11.00% |
| TSB | 11.00% |
| Citibank NA | 11.00% |
| + Mortgage Base Rate. | |

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

| Three Month Sterling | Open | High | Low | Close | Est Vol |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Mar 87 | 89.30 | 89.35 | 89.30 | 89.35 | 2296 |
| Jun 87 | 89.81 | 89.75 | 89.75 | 89.75 | 11 |
| Sep 87 | 89.59 | 89.59 | 89.54 | 89.57 | 226 |
| Dec 87 | 90.02 | 90.02 | 89.96 | 90.01 | 85 |
| Mar 88 | 89.55 | 89.55 | 89.55 | 89.55 | 0 |
| Jun 88 | N/T | | | | 0 |
| Previous day's total open interest 17125 | | | | | |
| Three Month European | | | | | |
| Mar 87 | 93.49 | 93.49 | 93.47 | 93.47 | 597 |
| Jun 87 | 93.51 | 93.51 | 93.48 | 93.48 | 1394 |
| Sep 87 | 93.50 | 93.48 | 93.48 | 93.48 | 11 |
| Dec 87 | 93.45 | 93.45 | 93.42 | 93.43 | 65 |
| Mar 88 | 93.45 | 93.45 | 93.45 | 93.45 | 0 |
| Jun 88 | N/T | | | | 0 |
| Previous day's total open interest 4327 | | | | | |
| US Treasury Bond | | | | | |
| Mar 87 | 96.51 | 96.51 | 96.51 | 96.51 | 0 |
| Sep 87 | N/T | | | | 0 |
| Dec 87 | N/T | | | | 0 |
| Mar 88 | N/T | | | | 0 |
| Jun 88 | N/T | | | | 0 |
| Previous day's total open interest 65 | | | | | |
| Long Gilt | | | | | |
| Mar 87 | 118.10 | 118.14 | 118.05 | 118.05 | 4482 |
| Jun 87 | 118.17 | 118.15 | 118.13 | 118.13 | 11 |
| Sep 87 | N/T | | | | 0 |
| Dec 87 | N/T | | | | 0 |
| Mar 88 | N/T | | | | 0 |
| Jun 88 | N/T | | | | 0 |
| Previous day's total open interest 7730 | | | | | |
| FT-SE 100 | | | | | |
| Mar 87 | 191.50 | 194.80 | 191.50 | 194.80 | 612 |
| Jun 87 | 196.00 | 197.50 | 196.00 | 196.20 | 4 |

REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE

Department of Foreign Trade

National Trading Company

«SONATRAD»

International invitation to tender
no. 01/DDE/DCA/1010 SN/026/86
for the supply of materials, equipment and spare parts
for the National Railway of Zaire (SNCRZ).

The SNCRZ has obtained credit from the International Development Association (I.D.A.) for the financing of its second Railway Project (1475-ZR) which involves the renovation of carriages and locomotive engines, track equipment, medical equipment, teaching and telecommunications equipment. Part of the amount granted as credit is to be used to make the payments authorized as part of the contract of this invitation to tender.

The National Trading Company - SONATRAD - purchaser for the SNCRZ - hereby invites approved candidates to compete by submitting their offers for the provision of railway equipment and material divided into eight (8) lots.

- Lot 1: Steels (± 1.870 tonnes);
- Lot 2: Moulded parts (± 750 tonnes);
- Lot 3: Locomotive spares (reconditioning and maintenance of 70 diesel electric locomotives);
- Lot 4: 13 units of radiography and surgical equipment;
- Lot 5: 2 Traction cranes;
- Lot 6: Teaching equipment (65 items-about 22 tonnes);
- Lot 7: Railway track materials and maintenance tools (4,000 tonnes of rail, 80,000 steel sleepers and accessories for renewal of 50 kilometers of railway track);
- Lot 8: Telecommunications material, equipping and servicing (200 radio sets, etc.).

The lots cannot be divided up and should each be the object of a separate offer. All candidates may tender for one or several lots. SONATRAD will select the most advantageous tender for each lot.

All suppliers from member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland and Taiwan, China, may participate in the competition under the same conditions.

Those candidates admitted to compete may obtain any further information and may examine the complete file on the invitation to tender as of 15 February 1987. This may be obtained upon presentation of a non-refundable, crossed cheque made out for an amount of 12,000 Zaires or 5,500 Belgian francs at the following addresses:

- Société Nationale de Trading - «SONATRAD», Building C.C.I.Z., 22nd floor, B.P. 15.711, Kinshasa 1, Republic of Zaire. Telephone: 30.592-32.304. Telex: 21634.
- Société Nationale de Trading - «SONATRAD», Brussels Agency, rue de la Loi 15, box 051, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium. Telephone: 230.37.97. Telex: 26.444.
- Société Nationale de Trading - «SONATRAD», Lubumbashi Agency, 225 avenue Misiri, B.P. 1573, Lubumbashi, Republic of Zaire. Telephone: 235371/225349.

Offers should be submitted in quadruplicate in a sealed, double envelope at the Société Nationale de Trading, «SONATRAD», Building C.C.I.Z., 22nd floor, B.P. 15.711, Kinshasa 1, Republic of Zaire, and should be accompanied by a guarantee of 2% of the amount of the tender at the latest before 10.00 a.m. on 15 April 1987, the date of the public opening of tenders.

Location of opening of tenders: Building C.C.I.Z., Kinshasa, Gombe, near the Intercontinental Hotel, 22nd floor, Main Conference Room.

Portfolio
—Gold—

From your portfolio and check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total prize money. If you are a winner, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

| No. | Company | Group | Gain or Loss |
|-----|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 | Cottis Virella (as) | Drugs/Pharm | |
| 2 | Turner & Newall | Industrial S-2 | |
| 3 | Lip | Industrial L-R | |
| 4 | Greene King | Breweries | |
| 5 | Crown House | Industrial A-D | |
| 6 | TVS NV | Chemicals | |
| 7 | Ryton | Industrial L-R | |
| 8 | Sterling Ind | Industrial S-2 | |
| 9 | Global N Res | Oil | |
| 10 | Bank Org (as) | Industrial L-R | |
| 11 | Sankey | Industrial S-2 | |
| 12 | Arden | Industrial A-D | |
| 13 | Fisher (Albert) | Food | |
| 14 | Hopkins | Industrial E-K | |
| 15 | Morgan Crucible | Industrial L-R | |
| 16 | Pink Foods | Food | |
| 17 | Airtel | Building Roads | |
| 18 | TSL Thermal | Industrial S-2 | |
| 19 | Noble & Lord | Industrial L-R | |
| 20 | Ward Hodge | Building Roads | |
| 21 | Mayhew | Industrial L-R | |
| 22 | Baker Perkins | Industrial A-D | |
| 23 | Abbot Mead | Paper/Pulp/Adv | |
| 24 | LCP | Drugs/Pharm | |
| 25 | Benchmark | Bank/Discom | |
| 26 | Dunhill | Drugs/Pharm | |
| 27 | Broken Hill | Industrial A-D | |
| 28 | Fed | Industrial E-K | |
| 29 | Johnson Matthey | Industrial A-D | |
| 30 | Cherton Son | Industrial A-D | |
| 31 | Rover | Industrial S-2 | |
| 32 | Reed (Austin) | Drugs/Pharm | |
| 33 | Dobson Park | Industrial A-D | |
| 34 | French (Thomas) | Industrial E-K | |
| 35 | Jaguar (as) | Motor/Aircraft | |
| 36 | Steeley | Industrial S-2 | |
| 37 | Guinness (as) | Breweries | |
| 38 | Silcolene | Oil | |
| 39 | BTR (as) | Industrial A-D | |
| 40 | Burgess | Industrial A-D | |
| 41 | Magnet & South | Building Roads | |
| 42 | Mowlem (John) | Building Roads | |
| 43 | Sandell Perkins | Building Roads | |
| 44 | Jones Stroud | Electricals | |

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

| MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT | Weekly Total |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| | | | | | | |

BRITISH FUNDS
High Low Company Buy Price Change % P/E

| SHORTS (Under Five Years) | High | Low | Company | Buy Price | Change | % | P/E |
|---------------------------|------|-----|---------|-----------|--------|---|-----|
| 1 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 2 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 3 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 4 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 5 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 6 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 7 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 8 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 9 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 10 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 11 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 12 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 13 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 14 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 15 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 16 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 17 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 18 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 19 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 20 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 21 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 22 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 23 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 24 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 25 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 26 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 27 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 28 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 29 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 30 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 31 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 32 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 33 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 34 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 35 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 36 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 37 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 38 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 39 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 40 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 41 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 42 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 43 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 44 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 45 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 46 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 47 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 48 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 49 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 50 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 51 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 52 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 53 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 54 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 55 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 56 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 57 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 58 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 59 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 60 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 61 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 62 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 63 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 64 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 65 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 66 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 67 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 68 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 69 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 70 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 71 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 72 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 73 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 74 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 75 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 76 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 77 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 78 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 79 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 80 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 81 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 82 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 83 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 84 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 85 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 86 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 87 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 88 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 89 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 90 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 91 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 92 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 93 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 94 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 95 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 96 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 97 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 98 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 99 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 95 | 5 | 5 | 100 |

| FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| YTD | 12M | 24M | 36M | 52W | 1Y | 2Y | 3Y | 5Y | 10Y |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

Official Turnover Figures
Price in £ per metric tonne
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolf & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER GRADE A
Cash 885.00-895.50
Three Months 808.00-818.50

Fig. 75.85p per kg liv
wt. dead carcass weight

| | | |
|-----|--------|---------|
| Apr | 151.00 | 151.90 |
| May | 175.00 | 175.80 |
| Nov | 88.50 | 88.80 |
| Feb | 97.50 | 97.80 |
| | | VOL 908 |

| SUPPLY | |
|---|-------------------|
| G.N.L. Freight Features Ltd Dry Cargo Report (\$10 per point) | |
| Apr 87 | High/Low Close |
| Apr 87 | 787.0-785.0 785.0 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------|-------------|-------|
| USC (Cattle) 2.6 % | Jul 87 | 670.0-670.0 | 672.0 |
| USC (Hogs) 3.6 % | Oct 87 | 780.0-780.0 | 777.5 |
| USC (Pigs) 3.6 % | Jan 88 | | 805.0 |

LONDON MEAT FUTURES
 Live Pig Contract p. per kilo

| | Open | Close |
|------|------|-------|
| July | | |
| Aug | | |
| Sept | | |
| Oct | | |
| Nov | | |
| Dec | | |
| Jan | | |
| Feb | | |
| Mar | | |
| Apr | | |
| May | | |
| Jun | | |

Vol: 50 lots Open Intst: 2190
 Spot market commentary:
 ...

dry cargo index:
856.0 unchanged on 13/2/87

Where now for sliding IBM?

Since IBM recently reported its largest quarterly earnings decline since the company began selling computers, the rest of the industry has been eager to find out what went wrong and to figure out where the company's marketing and research muscle were likely to be directed in coming months.

Last week the British arm of IBM released its figures for 1986. Turnover was up 1 per cent to £3,078 million with sales within the UK increasing 13 per cent to £1,646 million and exports from IBM UK declining 9 per cent to £1,432 million.

Profit was down 19 per cent to £421 million. Tony Cleaver, chief executive of IBM UK, said: "Increased competition inevitably put pressure on our margins, and this, together with flat revenue led to a decline in profits."

Also last week IBM headquarters in the US released figures that spotlight its weakest performing sectors. The figures show large declines in domestic US sales and rentals of computers, peripherals, office systems and work stations.

In the US sales and rentals of personal computers, typewriters and other office equipment were the most disappointing. Revenues for that segment were down 24.1 per cent, to \$4.66 billion, in 1986, from \$6.15 billion in 1985.

Though mainframe computers showed significant growth, the company said, revenues declined for the other computer sectors. Analysts said the declines occurred for the Model 36, 38 and 4300 systems.

"From this preliminary report it is clear that IBM needs a turnaround in the middle section - personal computers and peripheral areas - because they were the worst of all," said analyst Michael Geran, of EF Hutton.

The declines in revenues from such key sectors had been behind the disappointing profits IBM had reported at the end of January including a 26.9 per cent decrease in 1986 earnings.

In order to achieve a turnaround in midrange computers, US analysts say IBM will have to provide computer systems that perform faster and connect more readily with different types of computers.

Analysts have said in recent weeks that the company's turnaround should come in the second half of this year when a range of IBM-interconnectable systems and products is introduced. But some question whether IBM, even then, would have the range of connectable products that has enabled Digital Equipment to capture some of IBM's share of this market.

Kim Brown, an analyst with Dataquest, a market-research firm in California, said that IBM's processors accounted for about 8 or 9 per cent of revenue growth last year. "These computers basically carried the company through 1986," he said.

But analysts predict little growth for the high-end market this year, adding that the first quarter of 1987 will be one of the worst for IBM.

Sir Clive Sinclair comes bouncing back

THE WEEK

By Matthew May

That uniquely British phenomenon Sir Clive Sinclair will today announce his intention to try to return to mass-market computer selling.

Sir Clive will use today's start of the Which Computer Show in Birmingham to announce a £230 portable computer aimed, he says, to "provide an ideal portable for business, professional and educational use".

Since the dismal failure of the C5 electric vehicle and the final blow last April when Sinclair had to sell the rights to his computers, the Spectrum and QL, to Amstrad for £5 million, little has been heard from him.

Since then attention on the cheap end of the computer market has switched to Alan Sugar's Amstrad with its cheap personal computers.

Ironically, the deal with Amstrad included the rights to the Sinclair logo and so Sir Clive can no longer use his own name on his new product.

The idea of a portable computer has been with Sir Clive for some years - at his height the Pandora, as it was then called, was going to have a new type of flat screen display, special memory storage and even at one time compatibility with the Spectrum computers.

Sir Clive's new computer, the Z88, bears little relation to that idea. It uses a traditional liquid crystal display screen of eight lines by 80 characters brought up to date by using the same super-twist technology - which makes the usually fuzzy LCD screens easier to read - than other manufacturers are fast installing on their portable computers.

Software is included in the form of word processor, spreadsheet and diary

and, in typical Sinclair fashion, the machine is said to include even such fashionable items as "windows", which divide a screen into sections to monitor several tasks at once, and a "concurrent mode" to switch between different tasks - though the use of these terms may not be quite what others understand by them.

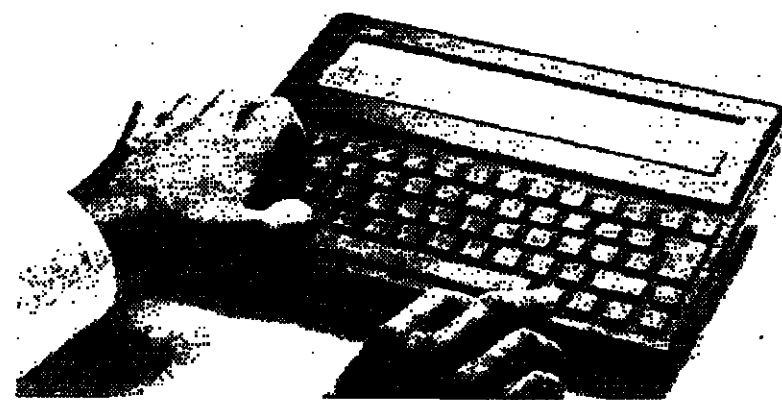
An eight-line display, for example, can hardly be effectively split up into smaller sections and one of the Z88's four "windows" for example is to show battery strength.

The computer does not have disc drives. Instead the basic machine comes with a 32k memory though only 15k is available to the user - equivalent to about eight A4 pages of text. Further storage can be purchased as read-only memory - 32k at £20 and 128k at £50 with the future promise of 1 megabyte cartridges, though no price or date is available.

This could provide a maximum three megabytes of memory - enough, says Sir Clive, to store the complete works of Shakespeare. Alternatively EPROMS - erasable programmable read-only memory - can be used.

What is initially impressive is the price - the reservation is because, unlike most other manufacturers, the Z88 will not be available for computer journalists to test until April, though customers' orders will be solicited through mail order from March.

But on paper at least Sir Clive can



The new Z88 of Cambridge Computers

once again claim to offer a cut down version of something other manufacturers charge far more for. Just the software, says Sir Clive, would on other machines "cost up to three times the computers price alone".

The cheap price, as usual with Sir Clive, means certain limitations. The small eight line screen, for example, is a break with the current move towards full-size screens on portables.

While other manufacturers have moved upmarket Sir Clive, as usual, has moved down, believing that at £230 customers will accept the limitations - the operating system, for example, bears no relation to any of the industry standards - and the Z88 will only accept data from IBM and compatibles using a special floppy disc and cable.

The Z88 is to be sold by Cambridge Computer, a company established last year and largely owned by Sir Clive,

though some employees have shares and Sinclair Research has a 10 per cent stake. Thorn EMI Datatech are, says Cambridge, the "first manufacturer" of the machine and Sir Clive has an eventual target to sell 10,000 machines a month.

Given Sir Clive Sinclair's boom and bust history any new product from him will be treated with scepticism.

From the initially disastrous electric trike to the once highly successful Spectrum computer that had to eventually be sold off to its major rival to pay creditors, Sir Clive is seen as the epitome of the British boffin, who cannot match technical innovation with business acumen. But his ability to rise again after blows that would force others into a new career, is in fact much closer to the American idea of business, where those who fail are welcome to dust themselves off and try again.

EEC and US try joint line on telecom

The EEC and the US are to boost co-operation on telecommunications to try to avoid damaging trade conflicts in this area.

Michel Carpentier, head of EEC technology, said that talks in Brussels with US officials and industrialists earlier this month had improved understanding. "Now further talks can go ahead," he said.

Officials from the community's executive commission said the talks had shown that both sides were ready to open their telecommunications markets.

"We're not on a collision course... We are determined to defuse any potential trade wars in this area," one official said. Though the EEC was doing well overall in telecommunications trade, it faced a deficit of about \$300 million (about £302 million) with the US and of slightly more with Japan, said other officials.

Mr Carpentier said the community was firmly committed to open markets and the unification of telecommunications networks, but he warned that such a procedure had only just started and would take time.

A community fact-finding mission visited the US last year. The community is worried about possible restrictions on its firms entry into US markets and a "buy American" approach of US public authorities; the US is worried that its firms could be shut out of the community market once common testing procedures for telecommunications equipment are approved.

ON OTHER PAGES

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Defence, a career tactic

An estimated £16 billion will be spent on computer and software based defence-related equipment in Europe between this year and 1991. Twelve billion pounds of that will probably be spent in France, West Germany and the United Kingdom. With that volume of expenditure, there will inevitably be many computer-related job opportunities for computing skills at all levels, not all of a strictly military nature.

Computer techniques are increasingly used in a wide range of computer systems for the forces, ranging from on-board control of aircraft such as British Aerospace's EAP (experimental aircraft programme), a contender for the Eurofighter, to navigational systems in ships and mobile land navigation and command systems.

More than ever there is a convergence between electronics and computing with digital communications and other digitally-based systems coming under computer control. Half of the computing-related expenditure in the next few years will go on equipment, the rest on software development and support.

Interest in the subject has encouraged the establishment of the specialist UK Milcomp military computing exhibition now held in London each year and the new IDEX international defence electronics and computer exhibition and conference, which is scheduled for Brighton in September.

Neither must the fact that the armed forces all need to operate on commercial lines as corporate entities be overlooked, says Malcolm Mills, business development manager and principal consultant for defence work at Software Sciences.

Mr Mills explains: "The trench of conventional computing runs through the Services in the same ways as any commercial operation." So, potentially, many of those experienced in conventional commercial disciplines, such as banking, could apply their skills to the defence area.

Much of the technology applied, even in pure defence systems, is relevant to other computing areas. If working for a software company with both commercial and defence work, you may therefore find yourself switching between the two but applying the same disciplines.

"There are similar skill shortages across the whole spectrum of computing, not just defence," says Mr Mills.

JOBSCENE

By Eddie Coulter

who is soon to brief groups of recruitment consultants on the opportunities in defence computing. "What is essentially needed is experience in the new types of information engineering. It is a highly important area embracing software engineering, digital communications, security and data management and there is a specific shortage of people with knowledge of real-time systems."

At the senior level where salaries are as good as any area of demand—especially in software and systems companies and consultants—an important requirement is for project leaders, not just with defence-related experience.

Mr Mills says: "We need a meld of systems engineers who know how the various aspects of information engineering blend. A sprinkling of

people from military and Ministry of Defence backgrounds is required, but computing applications knowledge of say, air-traffic control, police command systems or banking security, can be equally relevant."

Demand for computer people to work on defence-related projects is creating opportunities for contract work. It was this prospect that led Alison Barnard, with a background in real-time and defence systems herself, to set up a contract recruitment agency under the auspices of a Guildford-based company, Strand Computer Systems.

"There is a growing market for contract work, from a number of systems manufacturers," she says. "Software specialists are all needed."

Of the software skills, ADA will soon be in great demand. As from July this year it becomes the official computer language of Nato and the Ministry of Defence.

Says Dr Chris Dain, deputy managing director of Logica Space and Defence Systems: "Software is becoming the critical factor. These days, hardware tends to be easier. The industry will be looking to the availability of people with ADA experience and lots of ADA training is now starting."

"Experienced project managers will be in most demand."

One thing difficult to pinpoint is specific salaries. They appear to be as high in the defence market as any other area in demand, but no one is prepared to discuss them. The only clue to top earnings is if that you have already gained a reputation for work on defence projects (and one project may already have taken up a substantial part of your career), you may be worth £40,000 a year—or more.



Malcolm Mills, business development manager and principal consultant for defence work at Software Sciences



Dr Chris Dain, deputy managing director of Logica Space and Defence Systems. "Software is critical"

Even this Wisard cannot out-think the human brain

Much of my work in computer engineering has been fuelled by the thought that no matter how good some of our programming techniques may be, the behaviour of artificial systems seems always to be highly distinguishable from the behaviour of human brains.

This is not to deny the great strides that have been made with artificially intelligent systems. It simply makes it worthwhile to ask whether the way the brain does things leads to alternative ways of designing computers.

Primarily, artificially intelligent programs rely on searching through a large number of likely possibilities to arrive at an answer. Our introspection, if nothing else, tells us most of the time we do it differently. Think of a simple coloured brick-stacking problem or the solution to a cryptic crossword puzzle.

The brain seems to bring a lot of information to bear on the problem simultaneously through its neural nets and supplies the answer by getting into states that satisfy all these conditions at once. This is the fascination that has given rise to the new school of connectionism that seeks to unravel the nature of neuron net computations.

My own interest goes further back and may be useful to illustrate both the limitations and the fascination of this approach.

If there has been a blinding revelation in my scientific existence, it was the notion that the function of a brain cell can be approximated by a random access memory (RAM) given that it is "turned on its side", that is, with the address terminals as (synaptic) inputs and the data output terminal as the axonal output.

Nowadays one can hear 12-year-old children comparing the amount of RAM that their game-playing computer has, but in 1965 a RAM was a carefully hand-knitted mass of thousands of ferrite rings costing about £4,000 apiece.

So at Queen Mary College we made a simple electronic device in which the memory

Igor Aleksander, Professor of Information Technology at Imperial College of Science and Technology, right, gives his view on progress in artificial intelligence

medium was thin gold strips that acted as fuses. The function of these strips was the Read-Only Memories that are now used to store software in microcomputers.

But gold fuses were expensive and VLSI was on its way, so we persuaded Derek Roberts at Plessey to allow some of his engineers to build experimental silicon-chip form. They did, and this turned out to be the first silicon-chip RAM made in the UK. We called them SLAMS (stored logic adaptive microcircuits).

VIEWPOINT

In 1968, at the University of Kent, we made Sophia a single-layer net containing 86 bits of memory. Strangely enough much of our present understanding of such systems was formulated then.

Thirteen years later, after a string of simulations and bits of hardware, Bruce Wilkie's engineering, John Stopham's watchful eye and my foolhardy optimism gave rise to Wisard, a 4-megabyte system in which the single-layer net paid off by being able to recognize 512 x 512 bit patterns in a tenth of a second.

Then came the saga of technology transfer. Theory has it that doing in their ivory towers are unable to see eye with industrialists in factories. They therefore need government intervention, in the guise of the British Technology Group in this case, to get together.

Bill Adaway of Computer Recognition and I knew exactly how a commercial Wisard could be made. The major battle was the need to cope with BTG's mandate and reduce the interference to a minimum.

We won, and in 1984 the first CRS Wisard came into



being sporting 2 megabytes of single-layer memory and a professionally designed man-machine interface.

But what has all this to do with connectionism? It turns out that a single-layer net with random content in its stores (before training) and feedback, has the ability to be trained to bring several constraints to bear on the solution to a problem in the time it takes for a wave to ripple from one end of the net to the other.

So, by putting feedback into a Wisard we have made a brain? Nothing like it. It turns out that the intellectual power of a neural net (whatever that means) depends first on its size, second on its connectivity (the number of neurons that any one neuron receives information from), but most of all on the information that is around for it to absorb. In size, the Wisard is about a millionth of the brain and in connectivity about a thousandth.

Most of all, the information available to it is still only that which we know about. So even on the basis of falling costs of memory at the known rate of a factor of 1,000 every 10 years, it would take about a million years (doing the sums optimistically) for us to make a brain-sized Wisard. Even then, the human intellect would remain a paragon which could be reached only asymptotically.

But for me the most fascinating thought about this is that a millionth part of the brain could (because of higher connectivity) out-perform the considerable ability of the Wisard.

It makes me feel that the importance of connectionism lies in the fact that it will lead us to understand and respect our own brains more than anything that has so far been done by computer simulation or artificial intelligence.

Pentagon fears on foreign contracts

The Pentagon has decided to review military data processing contracts awarded to foreign companies, to prevent disclosure of sensitive information to foreign governments.

"Sensitive information should be kept under US control," said Donald Latham, the assistant secretary of defence for communications, command, control and intelligence.

"There should be fewer foreign companies allowed to bid on systems that contain

unclassified, but sensitive information."

Data-processing contracts were among £6 billion in military contracts awarded to foreign companies last year.

The companies set up and operate computerized systems for storing and retrieving various types of information.

The military contracts were awarded at the same time that the National Security Council directed all government agencies to limit the release of "sensitive but unclassified"

information, a proposal that brought protests from the information industry.

One foreign owned company that has been awarded several military data-base contracts is CL Systems—a wholly-owned subsidiary of TBG, based in the Netherlands Antilles.

Its parent company, TBG of Amsterdam, is privately owned by Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza, a Swiss industrialist.

Staff gains in the shifting business market

RECRUITMENT

By Pat Sweet

Many computer companies, like other multi-national organizations, now require staff to move locations often and are prepared to offer attractive relocation packages as well as high salaries to keep key staff.

Nicholas Troilo is managing director of Merrill Lynch Relocation Management, whose clients include IBM, Digital Equipment Corporation and Unisys.

Mr Troilo said: "The studies we have done indicate that technical staff are more mobile than other categories and, judging by our own experience, computer professionals are prepared to be very mobile."

The largest mover of people in the business world is IBM, which relocates between 500 and 600 staff in the UK each year. But a buoyant market for computer services means computer professionals have a lot of opportunities to move around.

Computer companies are particularly careful to ensure their employees are offered effective relocation packages, Mr Troilo believes.

"We generally find computer companies see experience in different parts of the



Nicholas Troilo of Merrill Lynch Relocation Management: "Technical staff are more mobile"

company as a very important part of the development of the employee and they don't want any difficulties to get in the way of the success of the transfer," he said.

Because many computer companies see their staff as

effective benefit programmes in order to keep staff.

This means that as well as covering all financial costs associated with moving, computer companies are often prepared to offer additional benefits such as bridging loans, free house-hunting trips to the new location and disturbance allowances.

Merrill Lynch's services to clients include buying an employee's house and supplying the cash necessary to make the purchase of a new home as quick and painless as possible.

For foreign nationals moving to the UK for the first time, Merrill Lynch offers counselling on schools, the housing market and the new lifestyle.

Those most often moved are computer professionals in the 35-45 age range and the changing demographics of family life means companies may need to take account of such new factors as the dual-career family or a spouse who wants to re-enter the job market after raising a family.

Whereas a single person being asked to move is almost always required to do so because of a promotion and therefore is usually pleased, a group move—for example when a company wants to go to a bigger headquarters—can cause severe anxiety.

Employees can feel very unsettled by decisions that seem out of their control.

"Companies who want to relocate need to look at their employee population and the characteristics of their staff and of the labour market at the new site," Mr Troilo said. "They can then build policies

Companies move 4,000 each year

specific to the employee group they most need to attract to the new location."

As computer companies continue to expand or to seek to move software development teams from expensive inter-city locations to cheaper out-of-town sites, this becomes a leading issue.

Mr Troilo reckons about 4,000 computer professionals are moved every year in the major computer companies.

He said: "Relocation can be a very stressful process because of all the change involved."

"Ideally the relocation package would eliminate these things which interfere with relocation so that the employee can stay productive on the job."

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General: This is an outstanding opportunity to set up and head a totally new DP organization with a major Banking Subsidiary.

REF: TF 2969

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Company: A large and successful computer service company dealing with most hardware groups and commercial/business application areas, staffed with competent professionals.

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Experience: Programmers - 18 months - 2 years COBOL experience gained on ICL mainframes from a commercial or financial background. Senior Programmers - 3 years plus, preferably with IDMS TPMS and team leadership experience. At the more junior level, training will be given in IDMS.

General: This opportunity must be carefully considered by candidates wishing to expand their user liaison skills. Work includes involvement at both client sites and in-house. The variety of hardware employed and the scope of applications can lead to fast promotion, and higher salaries.

REF: TF 2941

COMPUTER AUDIT/ SECURITY CONSULTANTS

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Company: Giant insurance organisation with interests worldwide. A major user of IBM mainframe and other hardware.

Position: The newly formed Computer Security division requires consultants to interface between the insurers and their clients, giving advice on how to minimise security risks and reporting on standards. A large amount of the work will be on client sites throughout S.E. England.

Experience: A minimum of five years D.P. experience - large systems development, any hardware - with a knowledge of various aspects of Computer Audit such as security, disaster recovery etc. Inter-personal skills are very important. Financial experience is preferred though not essential.

General: This is a great chance to use your talents in a most interesting and specialised area. An excellent salary is complemented by a benefits package which includes Company car, relocation, pension, life assurance, share option etc.

REF: TO 2940

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Company: This major international Organisation is looking for TALENTED support people to join their professional consultancy team.

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Experience: Wang hardware experience would be advantageous, as would systems analysis background.

General: An excellent chance to utilise your communication skills in a dynamic forward thinking company.

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REF: TS 2945

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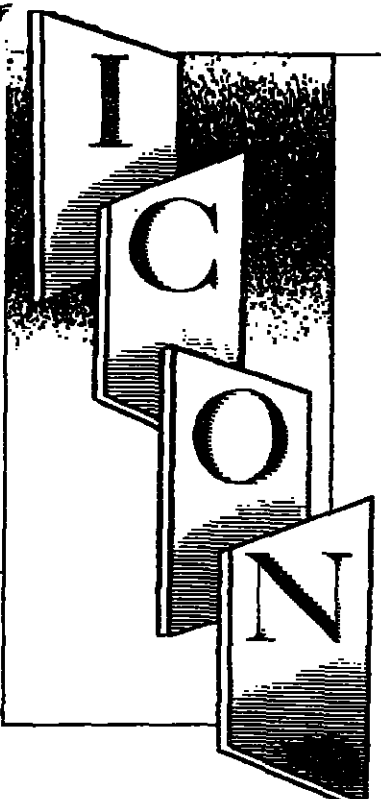
Company: Leading International Bank developing financial systems using a range of IBM PCs.

Position: Programmers or Analysts/Programmers (preferably with a DEGREE) to undertake rapid development of systems for end users using high level programming tools. There will be extensive technical support of end users.

Experience: Two years commercial experience as a Programmer or Analyst on any MS/DOS based micros with a good knowledge of any language, and any PC Packages such as LOTUS 123, DBASEIII, SYMBIONIX, etc.

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REF: TM 2451



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COMPUTER HORIZONS/3

How the power faded for the job that everyone was after

Back in the days before the micro emerged, the pinnacle of data processing career success was the data processing manager.

The ultimate guardian of the big centralized machines, not only did data processing managers have power and prosperity, they also had security.

Yet with the dawn of the micro age that security has come increasingly under threat as computing power has not only filtered down to the masses but has also managed to creep in through the back door of the organization.

Individuals within the firm who would once have turned to the DPM's empire to satisfy their computing needs now simply read the computer magazines, clip a few coupons, and get all the computing power they might need on their own desks.

And this out of a small departmental budget which is under their direct control and not under the control of the DP department.

For the users of micros this situation could hardly seem better. More powerful micros, easier to use software covering an increasingly wide range of tasks, and all for lower and lower prices.

But for the DPM it not only spells out a potential loss of power and prosperity - it can also spell impending redundancy.

Maybe not this year, or even next, because the machines under the DPM's control will have a usefulness to the organization which may not vanish overnight.

But as the power of the micros increases and computer expertise becomes more generally embedded in the population, the security of the DPM does become increasingly under threat.

The next route to survival which has been adopted is based on the belief that it's best to join those you can't beat, and it was that route which the major computer manufacturers began to follow, most notably IBM with its launch of the IBM PC.



But how, exactly, were the DPMs to join in? For the fact is that few people need a DPM to tell them how to switch their micro on.

So, in some cases, the survival route followed by the established DPM was not a case of beating that which he or she could not join but, rather, of interfering with it. Getting involved by meddling rather than by genuinely offering a substantial and useful contribution to the use of micros within the organization.

DP MANAGERS

By Chris Naylor

Yet this need not be the situation, for the DPM can have an extremely valuable contribution to make to the use of micros. One which does not restrict their use in any way but, actually, has the opposite effect. And that contribution, which may well be the best survival route yet, consists of centralizing the process of standardization.

Certainly, for any DPM whose established empire may be on the wane something must be centralized to prevent the total evaporation of that empire. But why standardization?

The answer is that the standardization of micro us-

age within an organization can bring substantial benefits and the lack of it can contain the seeds of disaster.

For in a totally free situation in which individual users and departments are free to purchase the machines they like, running the operating systems and application packages that they feel like, two forms of serious fragmentation can occur.

The first is functional fragmentation in which individual micros within the organization have incompatible media formats, incompatible operating systems and incompatible data formats.

And the consequence of this, in the short term, is that one user's machine will not read the discs of another user's machine and, if it could, it could not readily access the data on those discs anyway.

A knowledgeable guiding hand at the start of their micro purchasing programme could easily have helped to avoid this kind of situation ensuring, to the extent that such a thing is possible, that the worst of the future pitfalls were avoided right at the start.

The second kind of fragmentation that can occur is that of knowledge and skills.

Typically, today's software packages still do require some time and effort to acquire a high level of skill in their use.

So within an organization the users of packages will eventually have at their fingertips those skills which they need to use those packages which they have chosen to use.

If there is no centralized purchasing policy on packages this means that the organization's skills will have become fragmented with little or no commonality of expertise.

This may not matter under all circumstances, but the cracks will start to appear when newcomers have to be trained in the use of micro-based packages or when one employee is sick and another has to temporarily take over their job and, by implication, their micro and its associated packages.

A centralized purchasing policy can help to alleviate these problems by reducing drastically the amount of skill acquisition which the organization must make as a whole and increasing the opportunities for within-organization skill interchange.

And this is where the DPM might find the best route to survival. In implementing an informed and on-going program of evaluation of both hardware and software and then formulating a co-ordinated purchasing and use policy throughout the whole organization.

Japanese move into big chip market

Two major Japanese semiconductor companies are planning US production of a new generation of large computer chips to meet growing demand and to counter reduced profitability of smaller units.

Toshiba said it will start assembling one-megabit memory chips at its Californian plant in March, becoming

the first Japanese electronics enterprise to engage in production of the large-capacity computer memories in the United States.

The chip, called one-megabit dynamic random access memory, or DRAM, is capable of storing information equivalent to 20 pages of a large magazine.

The highly integrated chip is soon expected to replace the now dominant 256-kilobit DRAM, which has only about one quarter of the memory of the larger unit.

The new devices contain more closely etched electronic circuits than their predecessors, which allow them to hold more information and permit the computers that use them to be smaller than those with the 256K chips.

IBM has said it will use the

larger chips - which are now made almost exclusively by Japanese companies - in future computers.

Another Japanese electric and electronic giant, Hitachi, will also begin producing the chips at its Texas plant this summer.

The company has yet to fix an exact production target, but Yasushi Sayama, a spokesman for Hitachi America, said initial production will probably be 100,000 to 200,000 units.

Under a recent anti-dumping accord between Japan and the US, the Commerce Department has determined fair-market prices for the new chips to range between \$20 and \$30, compared with only \$2 to \$3 for the 256K chip.

According to a recent report by the California-based Data-

quest market analysis firm, Hitachi and Toshiba were the world's second and third biggest chip producers, with their respective 1986 sales of \$2,305 billion and \$2,261 billion.

The largest, NEC of Japan, with 1986 chip sales of \$2,638 billion, however, was non-committal about when it will start 1 megabit chip production in the US.

Meanwhile, Fujitsu, a major Japanese maker of computers and electronic components, is still unable to fix its US strategy because of its pending bid to purchase the Fairchild Semiconductor unit of New York-based Schlumberger.

The government is reportedly split over whether to approve the Fujitsu bid, announced last October, for national security reasons.

UPI

COMPUTER SYSTEMS TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT SAUDI ARABIA

A leading Saudi organization of fourteen companies responsible for developing and promoting petroleum and mineral industries within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, has embarked upon a program to develop and implement advanced computer systems to support all facets of its operations. Senior professionals are required in the Jeddah corporate offices to take a leading role in this effort:

- LINEAR PROGRAMMING SUPERVISOR

Responsible for implementation of LP application modules within the Refinery Operation Support System and for development of LP models of several refineries and of their combined operations. Five to seven years experience required in Refinery LP applications, operation, scheduling and two to three years experience in the planning and economics department of an Oil company and supply coordination function.

MS degree in Chem. Engineering/Computer Science/systems eng./operations research as required.

- MANAGER APPLICATIONS SUPPORT

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BS or higher degree in Computer Science or equivalent.

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Responsible to administer the Management, development, configuration and acquisition of equipment and/or softwares for a system of data communications between five data centers. Five to eight years experience in communications management. IBM tele-processing, start up experience for large organizations.

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This post requires a versatile, capable person who will assume responsibility for the management of Central Office computing resources which include a VAX 11/750, 3 MicroVAXs, several workstations, around 10 terminals and PCs and network access to remote resources. Candidates should have a sound academic background and experience of computer systems management (preferably VAX/VMS). Salary scales 11/12X/11.

COMPUTATIONAL STATISTICIAN
An able statistician with a strong interest in producing software is required to develop the statistical chapters of the NAG Library and in the longer term, to provide computational modules for inclusion in advanced statistical systems. The ideal applicant will have a Ph.D. or M.Sc. in computational statistics and relevant experience in statistical programming, including the use of Fortran. Salary scales 13/11.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMER

This post is intended to support our software engineering activities which include an Alvey-funded project to develop a framework for constructing portable applications software packages. NOTE: this is a fixed-term position lasting up to 3 years. Ideally, candidates will have experience of constructing and using software packages on several host systems, a good working knowledge of Fortran 77 and some familiarity with C, Pascal and other languages. Salary scales 18/1A.

The following Academic-Related salary scales apply to the above posts: 1B £16,000 - 10,000; 1A £17,250 - 12,780; 11 £11,265 - 15,790; 11X £11,875 - 16,790; 111 £14,135 - 18,625; All scales under review.

For further details, please contact:

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Up-beat note at the big show

More major products launches than ever before, and some intriguing comebacks, mark today's National Computer Exhibition in Birmingham

The 1987 Which Computer Show which starts at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham today looks to be something of a watershed for the industry in the UK.

It will probably see more major product launches than ever before - in both hardware and software - as well as some intriguing comebacks and comedowns.

The latter category includes a growing number of software houses in the personal computer market that are releasing new, cut-down versions of their existing £500-£600 applications at prices generally less than £100.

The moves are to try and cash in on the demand for cheap software created by the arrival of the Amstrad PC1512 and other cheap clones of the IBM Personal Computer.

And on the comeback trail are Sir Clive Sinclair (see The Week) and Apricot Computers, which arrives at this year's show with a well-priced advanced new computer based on the 386 chip and a sales order book that looks far more healthy than it has for a couple of years.

Digital Research is hoping to make a splash with its claims to have the industry's

first computer operating system dedicated to the Intel 80386 after years of being eclipsed by Microsoft, while Commodore will show its new range of IBM PC and AT compatible computers, along with a preview of new Amiga computers.

Aside from the many hardware firms that are hoping to regain prominence after a year or two in the cold - and software companies that have finally realised they can't sell software packages at more than the price of the computer hardware they are to be used with - there are other noteworthy trends.

The most visible of these is the advance of desktop publishing. A year ago, the ability to produce almost typeset quality documents from a desktop microcomputer was largely limited to Apple's Macintosh computer.

This year, the application is so all-pervasive among manufacturers of all major business PCs that the show's organizers have seen fit to dedicate a special area to it - the Desktop Publishing Village.

And given the interest by firms such as IBM, Microsoft, Xerox, Digital Research, Apricot and others to get into Desktop Publishing, it now



The Apricot Xen - i 386: Better looking than most.

has the final accolade of its own acronym - DTP.

In the DTP Village, there will be a vast number of IBM PC-compatible computers using a new PC version of the Aldus Pagemaker desktop publishing software, which originally popularized the application on Apple's Mac-

intosh, as well as quite a few others trying out the new Xerox Ventura Publisher software.

In addition to the hardware and software applications companies that have an obvious stake in this market, firms that specialize in PC system software - such as Digital Research and Microsoft - also have a good deal tied up in it.

PC Pagemaker, for example, couldn't operate on the IBM PC without Microsoft's Windows graphic operating environment, while Xerox would be rather restricted in what it could do with Ventura Publisher if it didn't have Digital Research's Graphic Environment Manager (GEM).

Moving away from the mob of new companies crowding into the desktop publishing sector, manufacturers are trying to push one other area which has so far refused to take off - the truly portable computer.

Compaq - which pioneered

the market for "transportable" versions of the IBM Personal Computer - is expected to show a new and much smaller portable computer.

The British Computer Frontier company will show an updated and more powerful edition of its Flyer PC portable while Husky and Panasonic are expected to weigh in with new and smaller PCs and Sir Clive Sinclair will show the cheapest.

The move to bring out a new breed of portable computers has been largely prompted by developments in flat screen display technology.

For the past five years, the emergence of really powerful battery-operated computers was held back by the poor quality flat screen displays that could operate under low voltages.

How to stand out from the pack

With the development of technologies such as the superwatt for liquid crystal displays, the manufacturers are hoping for a new lease of life.

There will also be an increasing number of "designer" PC-compatible computers. In the past two years, it has become a simple matter to put together a clone of the IBM PC or the IBM AT from off the shelf components manufactured in the Far East.

The trick now is to offer a machine which contains enough extra design and operational features to distinguish it from the pack.

Two examples of this are Apricot's Xen-i range and Tandon's new Target computer which use AT-compatibility as a base from which to develop sleek and good looking machines.

● The Which Computer Show is at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham from today until tomorrow.

Geoff Wheelwright

COMPUTER BRIEFING

Protected data being copied

■ The first 80,000 entries made on the Data Protection Register have been duplicated on microfilm and placed in 171 public libraries. Under the Data Protection Act any business holding personal information about individuals on computer must register the type of information held and how it is obtained and used. A further 50,000 entries are due to be put in libraries - but, says Eric Howe, the Data Protection Registrar, "We are keen to encourage early comment on the way information is displayed."

So far the libraries files will be of largely academic interest. Individuals will not be able to ask businesses for a copy of their personal details held on a computer until November.

Corporate question

■ Amstrad's desire to get corporate customers for its IBM-compatible personal computer seems to be causing a few headaches. Recently the company issued an impressive list of 56 well-known firms as "a few of the companies that have already purchased the PC1512". But according to a story appearing in today's trade weekly, *PC Business World*, some of the companies listed believe it is misleading because a few have already rejected the machine as unsuitable. Others are still evaluating it.

Amstrad denies the list is misleading, saying it does not imply corporate or indeed any approval of the computer but merely records the name of companies where somebody has bought a machine.

Cheap hotline

■ Low-cost personal computers have been followed by cheaper software and now perhaps cheap help with the start of another telephone support service for PC users in difficulty. Such "hotlines" vary enormously in their quality but this one is certainly cheaper at a cost of just £30 a year. Called Interlex, it promises technical support from trained computer consultants with advice available from 9am to 7pm on weekdays and 9 to 1 on Saturdays. The fee also includes registration on Microlink - an electronic mail service on Telecom Gold. Interlex is on 01-543 4366.

Leading the fleet

■ Commodore's IBM-compatible AT is to be launched today at the Which Computer Show. The PC 40 costs £2,250 and comes with a 20-megabyte hard disc. Since the success of Commodore's early Pet micro, the company has had great difficulty, and several false starts, in coming up with a machine that appeals to business.

its current flagship, the Amiga, sits uncomfortably between the business and home market. With its advanced technical features but a price of £1,000, Commodore is still trying to push it at specialist markets such as education, audio visual displays and even point of sale. By adding a unit called Sidecar it can be made XT compatible for around £2,000. Commodore has moved back into profit with the last quarter of 1986. Its sales of \$271 million (about £169 million) are down 20 per cent on the last quarter of 1985 which were \$339 million. But profit is \$21.8 million compared to a loss of \$53.2 million for the relevant quarter in 1985.

Esoterica guide

■ For those wanting to know the difference between Coral and Comal or between an array dimension and a subscripted variable, the British Computer Society has published *A Glossary of Computing Terms*. The 70-page booklet covers the esoterica of most branches of computing.

LiveWare for example is defined as "not to be recommended - used to describe the human resources such as programmers or operators associated with a particular computing requirement or installation". It is published by Cambridge University Press at £1.95.

EVENTS

- Which Computer Show, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, today until Friday, (01-891 5051)
- From Research to Engineering Design, Design Council, Haymarket, London, February 24-April 2, (839 8000)
- Expo Europe, Olympia 2, London, March 3-5, (01-486 1951)
- Computers in Retailing, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, March 11-13

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HORIZONS

A guide to
career opportunitiesHow Celia and Fiona found
a job they could share

Celia Nield is a research officer in the House of Commons Library — one of five in the Economic Affairs Section, and one of 20 subject specialists, overall.

Unlike the majority of her colleagues, she works for two and a half days each week, from Wednesday morning until Friday lunchtime. On Wednesdays she overlaps with her "partner", Fiona People, who fills the post in the first part of the week.

Celia and Fiona are job sharers — in common with a growing number of employees in both the public and private sectors.

Job sharing is a form of part-time working, under which two people choose to share one full-time post, dividing salary and benefits between them, according to the number of hours each works.

Time may be divided in several ways. The most common is for each partner to work alternate weeks or, as Fiona and Celia do, for half a week each, but endless permutations can be arrived at.

Happy to return to
Economic Affairs

Celia had worked full-time in her job for nine years when her son was born. After six months she was ready to return to work and began to look for a partner. Luckily, the House of Commons Library has been in the forefront of moves in job sharing, and currently 12 posts are filled by sharers.

Equally fortunately, Fiona, another mum, was available. Her partner was returning to full-time work, and although she was at that time in another section, she had previously worked in Economic Affairs and was happy to return there.

"It suits my circumstances admirably," says Celia, confirming most of the points normally given in support of the scheme. It has allowed her to maintain the status built up through nine years' experience and to work the hours she can manage.

"Nor are all the benefits loaded in favour of the pair. The library gains slightly more than two for the price of one. We each come fresh to work and then work intensively, and occasionally slightly more than the required hours in order to leave things clear for each other."

Their post covers industrial relations and consumer affairs, and another great bonus, says Celia, is that of no longer being the sole specialist in those topics. "Since working with Fiona I've had someone to discuss the work with, and as we work to deadlines for Members we can split the work well between us."

Fiona very much enjoys working on consumer affairs issues. If there are no pressing deadlines she takes that work, and in turn leaves me the labour law

Sharing jobs is

an attractive

option for those

wanting more time

to themselves, but

there are drawbacks,

says Beryl Dixon

inquiries. At other times one of us will assume responsibility for most inquiries while the other gets on with a longer background paper."

Most job sharers are women — many of them mothers, but some, of both sexes, are sharing because they want, or need, more time for other interests. Some are taking courses, doing voluntary work or are local councillors. Others are looking after disabled relatives or are self-employed for part of the week.

The Industrial Society has actually identified three categories of sharers: careers, those who are studying and those who are easing down gradually into retirement.

The advantages to sharers are obvious. They are able to stay in touch with their speciality while pursuing other interests. People unable to work full-time keep a job and salary. Women with family responsibilities can stay in the labour market without losing the status acquired through their previous years' work.

The advantages to employers at first appear less obvious, and one suspects that recruitment managers, who have not yet looked closely at the schemes, foresee only headaches.

Yet employers gain too. The Industrial Society again has identified several benefits. They may get a wider choice of applicants. They almost certainly get a wider range of skills from two people.

They often gain more flexibility as both partners might work during a crisis, or particularly busy period. Lastly, the Society says, less time should be taken off for doctors' and dentists' appointments, which can be fitted into the sharers' own time. Sick leave, too, can be less of a problem if at least one partner is in for half the week.

Life for both employer and employee is not, of course, all roses. Employers, doubtless, spend more time on administration and possibly on training and supervision.

They may pay more in National Insurance contributions (although, thanks to legislation introduced last October, not if each person earns less than £130 a week, in which case they pay less by employing sharers).

They must ensure that the partners can communicate and liaise well together, as Fiona and Celia obviously do — occasionally telephoning each other at home and must ask themselves what will happen when one sharer leaves.

Sharers may feel less job satisfaction. They naturally earn less than in full-time work. Nearly all say that they do more than half a job, and are conscious of the need to prove themselves.

Few lapses can be afforded. They might miss out on some company benefits. Although most are available on a pro rata basis, few pension schemes are open to part-timers. Sharers do, however, have certain legal rights.

Provided that they work for 16 hours or more each week (even those working alternate weeks), there is no break in continuity of employment and they therefore have the same rights to written contracts, maternity leave, redundancy pay and protection against unfair dismissal as full-time workers.

Entitlements may cost
20 hours a week

However, this could change. The EOC has just given warnings that should government proposals in the White Paper *Building Businesses not Barriers*, become law, part-timers would have to work 20 hours a week in order to qualify for the same entitlements.

Most officially-initiated schemes are found in the public sector, mainly in local and health authorities, with the London boroughs being particularly enthusiastic, and the London Health Authority allowing any medical post from house officer to consultant to be shared.

But two clearing banks have permitted staff to share jobs for more than 20 years, and have now been joined by companies as diverse as GEC, British Telecom, British Shoe Corporation, Fox's Biscuits and organizations such as the Stock Exchange, which has a senior trading post shared by a man and a woman, and the Paddington Churches Housing Association.

Schemes are often initiated by the sharers themselves. There is nothing to prevent any two people either approaching their employer with a well thought-out package or applying for a job as a pair.

● Leaflets on job sharing have been produced by the Equal Opportunities Commission, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HN and by New Ways to Work, 309 Upper Street, London N1 2TY, an organization which aims to match partners seeking similar work in the London area and has contacts with other local job sharing groups.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

WILTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
Education Department
TEMPORARY YOUTH &
COMMUNITY WORKER(Drug Abuse)
J.M.C. 4 (1-5) £10,401 - £11,685 p.a.

This is a challenging new post, the primary functions of which will be to:

- Alert Professional colleagues to the nature and degree of drug misuse across the whole county;
- In conjunction with professional colleagues from within and outside the Youth & Community Service, to design appropriate intervention strategies; and
- To assist in the implementation of these strategies, by providing in-service training and support for full and part-time youth workers.

This is one of two temporary posts funded for two years subject to the provision of an Education Support Grant and the position will be reviewed in July 1988. Ideally candidates should be qualified and experienced Youth & Community Workers, but other appropriate qualifications and experience may be acceptable.

The successful candidate will be highly knowledgeable about drugs and their misuse and will be practising as a counsellor. He/she will also have the aptitudes necessary to share his/her knowledge and skills with others. Self motivation, creativity and efficient self-management will be important personal qualities.

Request for further information and application forms should be addressed to the Chief Education Officer (ST/AN/IB), County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 8JB, telephone Trowbridge 3641, ext. 2460, quoting reference E86/820.

The closing date for applications is 2nd March 1987.

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Further details on all posts from the District Personnel Department, Authority Offices, Macclesfield District General Hospital, Prestbury Road, Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK10 3BL. Telephone: Macclesfield (0625) 21000 Ext. 2815. Application by CV by 3 March 1987.

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Initial salary will be determined in relation to qualifications and experience, probably not exceeding £18,825 within the salary scale for Administrative staff. The possibility of a higher salary for a person with appropriate qualifications is not excluded.

Further particulars available from Mr I.R. Stone, Senior Assistant Registrar, The Registry, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NZ, to whom applications including a full curriculum vitae and giving the names and addresses of appropriate referees are to be sent by 5 March 1987. Please quote reference A 87/85.

KERRIER DISTRICT COUNCIL
CORNWALL

Applications are invited for the following posts in the office of the Secretary to the Council.

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The work is comprehensive in scope, including litigation, conveyancing, planning, as well as other general legal work including advocacy in the Magistrates and County Courts.

Applicants, who should be suitably qualified and experienced, must display a high degree of reliability and should be capable of working with the minimum of supervision. They should ideally be members of the Institute of Legal Executives.

Both of these posts attract a casual user car allowance.

A generous relocation package is available in appropriate cases including, subject to approval, the provision of temporary housing accommodation.

Application forms and Job Descriptions for the above posts may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address given below (telephone 0209 712941, extension 296) and completed forms must be returned by Friday, 6th March 1987. Canvassing will disqualify.

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Those wishing to nominate candidates for the post, or candidates themselves, are invited to apply for further information to John Smith, Director Public Appointments, ref A. 57023.

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The Fund wishes to appoint an ASSISTANT SECRETARY who will be closely involved in dealing with applications for grants and loans, in making any relevant enquiries and in assisting with negotiations. The person appointed will also co-ordinate and organise the regular monthly meetings of the Fund's Trustees. Travel within the United Kingdom will be involved. Applicants must have administrative experience and be over 25 years of age. An interest in the National Heritage is essential.

The Fund wishes also to appoint an ASSISTANT TO THE DEPUTY SECRETARY. The person appointed will work with the Deputy Secretary in the full range of his financial and administrative duties, in particular in relation to conservation organisations to whom grants and loans are made. Some travel within the United Kingdom will be involved. Secretarial skills (but not shorthand) experience of administration and an interest in the National Heritage are essential.

Letters of application, stating which post is being applied for should be submitted to the Secretary of the Fund, from whom further particulars are available, by February 27, 1987.

The National Heritage Memorial Fund is an equal opportunities employer.

The National Heritage Memorial Fund, 10 St. James's St., London SW1A 1EP. Telephone 01-930 0863.

APPEALS
DIRECTOR

Appeals Director sought by fund raising consultants for British Horse Society Development Fund. Energy, drive and self motivation essential. Although fund raising experience an advantage, a proven record of marketing ability at senior level also acceptable. 2 - 3 year assignment with further possibilities. Extensive UK travel required but should be based close to London - Bristol axis. Not less than £15,000 plus expenses.

Full CV in confidence to:

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(Cataloguer)

The Advocates' Library requires an experienced Assistant Librarian to undertake the cataloguing of legal monographs and serials. The successful candidate will have the responsibility of introducing and setting up an on-line system, as well as assessing requirements for conversion of the present card catalogue. Candidates should hold a degree; have qualifications in either librarianship or information science; be familiar with AACR2, UK MARC format, Library of Congress and PRECIS subject headings; and have good experience of automated cataloguing techniques. A knowledge of legal materials or a legal qualification will be an advantage. Salary: as Curator £28,955 - £31,940 or as Curator F £16,680 - £19,450. Levels of appointment and starting salary will be according to age, qualifications and experience.

The position is offered on the basis of a fixed term contract for five years with the possibility thereafter of renewal of contract terms or permanent employment. A terminal bonus of 15% of total earnings will be payable on the basis of satisfactory progress. Please write for detailed job description and information as to how to apply to:

The Librarian
THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY
Parliament House
EDINBURGH EH1 1RFINTA/AINV
INTERNATIONAL URBAN
DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

BASED IN THE NETHERLANDS

SECRETARY GENERAL

INTA is a dynamic international membership association serving professionals involved in large scale urban development projects from the public-private sector. INTA is a non-political and non-profit organisation, which provides the following services: seminars, study tours, a world class annual conference, publications and projects.

This post will be vacated by the present Secretary General in June 1987. Applications invited from persons with some or all of the following qualifications: University degree of equivalent qualifications relevant to urban issues; management - fluent in English and French and knowledge of other languages (Dutch and Spanish) - experience in conference organisation and planning.

The newly appointed Secretary General is expected to take up his or her duties on June 1, 1987. The salary will be matched to qualifications, age and experience, but will be in the range of 60,000 Dutch Guilders per annum.

Further details and application forms available from: Mrs Jemine Levent, Tel 31-70-34 45 26 or Telex: 32504 INTA NL.

Any candidates from the United Kingdom can contact: David Edmonds, Tel (01) 38 79 466.

Send application with cur. vit. and recent photo before February 25, 1987, to:

The Secretary,
INTA/AINV
Wassenaarseweg 39,
2596 CG The Hague,
The Netherlands.Bring your
legal experience
to North Devon

This is an excellent opportunity to join a small, friendly and happy Legal Division where variety and flexibility is the order.

We are looking for a solicitor or experienced legal executive with a good working knowledge of planning appeals, enforcement notices, contracts, prosecutions and related matters.

- The package includes:
- Salary range £12,297-£13,280
 - Casual car user allowance
 - Low interest car loan facilities
 - Generous relocation expenses and temporary housing
 - The attractive North Devon coast and countryside
 - Flexible working hours.

If you would like an informal chat ring Julian Wyatt the Solicitor on 02372 76711 ext. 202 or Douglas White the Personnel Officer on ext. 236.

For further details and application forms, please contact Douglas White, Personnel and Management Services Officer, Torridge District Council, Bridge Buildings, Bideford, Devon EX39 2HT. Tel. 02372 76711 ext. 236. Closing date: 2 March

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL
AND COMPARATIVE LAW
DIRECTOR

The Institute requires a full time Director to take charge of its programme of research, discussions and publications. The Institute specialises in public and private international and comparative law. It also promotes links and provides a meeting place for lawyers, British, Commonwealth and foreign, academic and practising, to study the practical application of law to contemporary problems. The successful applicant will be expected to organise and lead these activities which the retiring Director has been developing with increased resources.

The post offers opportunities for younger applicants seeking to establish themselves in their field. The salary, dependent on age and experience, will be in the UK Universities Professional range with U.S.S. benefits. Starting date October 1987 or such time to be arranged. Further information on request.

Applications from persons with qualifications and interest in any of the Institute's fields of study, with a full CV, and the names of 3 referees, should be sent, before 16 March 1987, to:

The Secretary,
B.I.L.C.,
10 Russell St, London WC1R 3DE.
Tel 01 636 3862.

PROJECT
DIRECTOR

Small Oxford based employment project poised for expansion seeks new leader to develop business and create more jobs for disabled and able bodied staff. Unique challenge for person with drive and experience of managing people.

For details write to: Alison Clarke,
Able Types Ltd., 66 Victoria Road,
Oxford OX2 7GD.

DIOCESE OF SOUTHWARK
DIOCESAN SECRETARY

Applications are invited from full communicant members of the Church of England for this major post, vacant in July 1988. The appointment will be as Secretary - designate from September 1987.

Applicants should have a wide administrative experience including committee work, staff management, policy development and budgeting, and should be able to communicate effectively with the clergy and lay members of the Church of England. A knowledge of the Diocese of Southwark is desirable.

The salary will be for a full person, within the General Secretaries Principal Scale or, if ordained, as Archdeacon level with housing and other benefits from:

A job description will be available from:
The Personnel Assistant to the Bishop of Southwark,
Bishop's House, 28 Tooting Bec Gardens, Streatham, London, SW16 1QZ.
Closing date for applications: 31st March 1987.

The Great Britain/
East Europe Centre

Appointment of Director to take charge of a small office developing social and cultural contacts with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania by a programme of visits and seminars. Remuneration about £17,000.

Applications with curriculum vitae indicating knowledge of Eastern Europe by March 7 to:

Governing Body
Great Britain/East Europe Centre
31 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7NH.

SOLICITOR

Salary Grade P0 (9-12) £14862 - £16011

We seek a suitably qualified and experienced Solicitor. Duties may range over the whole field of County Council functions including Committee, legal and advocacy work. Initially the post-holder will be working in a team dealing with Planning, Highways and Transport, Economic Development, Land and Buildings and Police matters.

For informal discussion contact Mr A. Ritchie, Acting Assistant County Solicitor, telephone Bristol 280777 Ext. 8422.

Application by form only, available with further details from the Director of Personnel Services, PO Box 270, Avon House, The Haymarket, Bristol, BS1 1YE or telephone Bristol 285555 (Answerphone on this number after office hours).

Please quote reference number AD/00016/72 when asking for forms which must be returned by 18th March 1987.

Administration & Legal Services Department

Avon is an Equal Opportunities employer considering applicants on their ability for the post, regardless of sex, race, religion, disability or sexual orientation.

Avon
COUNTY COUNCIL

THE CRANSTOUN PROJECTS

We are seeking to appoint a

CO-ORDINATOR

FOR OUR

PAROLE RELEASE SCHEME-AGENCY

The PRS is an innovative project working for people within the prison system, who have a history of drug misuse and who are eligible for parole. The scheme aims to link prisoners with appropriate services, through a process of interviews, assessment and referral. Staff prepare release plans in conjunction with the probation fields of drug misuse, accommodation, counselling, employment and education.

The person appointed will lead a small team. He/she will be responsible for co-ordinating and developing the work of this much needed agency. Knowledge and experience in the drug field and/or probation work is essential.

Starting salary: £11,599 inc. LW.

Closing date: March 4, 1987.

Application form and job description from: The Administrator, Cranston Projects Ltd, Roshley Park R.F.C., Priory Lane, Roshley, London SW15 5JH. Tel 01-876 0106.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

£10,428 in your first year as a graduate engineer.

If you are considering a career in engineering you may find that the Army has rather more to offer than you thought.

Technically we have probably the most advanced equipment of any Army in the world. All of which has been developed by Army officers in conjunction with civilians.

Our main battle tank, for example, is fitted with laser range finders. Most missile systems are fully computerised and our telecommunications networks and electronic warfare capability are amongst the most sophisticated that exist.

If you are looking for an intellectual challenge you will certainly find yourself stretched to the limit.

But that's only half the job. Within a year of joining, you will probably find yourself managing a team of 40 highly qualified soldiers. So you must have the potential to be a good leader and be able to take responsibility at an early age.

When you are working under active service conditions, such as the Falklands War, you will not have the luxury of a workshop if a helicopter breaks down.

Or an office if you have to plan and build a bridge or set up a communications system at night in the pouring rain. You will need a large share of

imagination and initiative. And the ability to improvise where necessary. People's lives will depend on how efficiently you do your job.

There are three different Corps in the Army that are concerned with engineering:

Royal Engineers.

The activities of the Royal Engineers are very diverse covering the construction of bridges, airfields, roads and bulk petroleum installations. The building of ports and military camps. The laying and clearing of minefields and power generation and distribution. As a Royal Engineer you could also get involved in disaster relief work anywhere in the world, particularly in developing countries.

Royal Signals.

The Royal Signals are responsible for all telecommunications in the Army and for those of the RAF abroad. The systems currently in use, range from the Clansman net radio, to large trunk systems covering most of Europe.

And from satellite communications stretching across the world to highly sophisticated surveillance systems.

A young Signals officer will typically be responsible for the telecommunications of a brigade or even a whole armoured division.

So you would find yourself close to

the nerve centre very soon after being commissioned.

Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

It is a safe assumption that most things that move in the Army are looked after by REME. All the Army's vehicles, tanks, radio sets and helicopters come under their umbrella. Including the electro-optical equipment and the computerised tracking control of the new battle tanks. The Artillery's guided missile systems and all fire control computers are also maintained by REME. The Corps covers the widest field of equipment engineering in the Army.

Qualifications.

Engineering graduates are welcomed by all three Corps. The Royal Engineers and Royal Signals also accept graduates in other disciplines.

There are also facilities for suitably qualified non graduates to read for an engineering degree while in the Army.

For further information please write to Major John Floyd, Department M703, DAR, Empress State Building, Lillie Road, London SW8 5TR stating your date of birth, your school, university, polytechnic or college of further education and the qualifications you have or expect.

Army Officer

Community Programme Manager

A positive approach to the unemployed. £215,000

The Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea has a firm commitment to meeting the varying and complex needs of unemployed people in the area and helping them through training and work experience.

You will have full responsibility for the Borough's £1.35 million funded Community Programme Agency which currently operates 16 community service projects for some 340 unemployed adults and is due to expand to 500 places. Specific tasks will involve directing senior Agency management; developing overall policy; monitoring performance; supervising a centralised staff training unit and controlling the expanding annual budget. This job involves substantial liaison with both council services and voluntary organisations.

The person we are seeking will clearly have considerable experience of management at a senior level with well-defined administration and financial skills. Degree-calibre, you must have persuasive communication and team-building abilities complemented by an aggressive yet sympathetic approach to problem-solving.

This is a permanent position attracting a salary of around £15,000, valuable Borough benefits, together with good prospects.

Application forms, quoting Ref: GU785X, available from The Personnel Services, The Town Hall, Haverhill Street, London W8 7ND. Tel: 01-537 8562 (24 hour answering service).

Closing date for applications: 28th February 1987.

The Royal Borough of KENSINGTON & CHELSEA
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

STATES OF GUERNSEY ADVISORY AND FINANCE COMMITTEE CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR

We wish to recruit a qualified accountant preferably with at least three years' experience at a senior level in a modern internal audit environment to establish and develop an internal audit team for the States of Guernsey. This function has previously been carried out on a contract basis by a professional firm.

The appointment will be for a term of three years. This will be an interesting and challenging post and the successful applicant must be able to operate with a minimum of direction and inspire enthusiasm and confidence amongst politicians and senior staff. He/she will also require a high level of management and communication skills.

The Chief Internal Auditor will be based within the States Treasury but will liaise with senior staff of all States departments.

The States of Guernsey carries out many of the functions which are carried out in the United Kingdom by central government, the national health service, local authorities and the public utilities, etc. The States Treasury is responsible for the overall financial control of these diverse activities which are administered by various Civil Service departments.

Normal Guernsey Civil Service conditions will apply. Salary will be negotiable but will reflect the seniority of the post and the high level of qualifications and experience required.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from:

M J Brown, FCA
States Treasurer
States Office
GUERNSEY
Channel Islands
(Tel: 0481-24411)

The closing date for applications will be 2 March 1987.

ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS' COUNCIL

Research & Communications

(Policy Officer post £13,855 - £17,452 including LW)
The Electricity Consumers' Council is the statutory watchdog for domestic, commercial and industrial electricity consumers at a national level on all issues relating to the generation, distribution and supply of electricity. You will join a small team and take an active part in developing and pursuing the Council's policies.

Your major function will be to co-ordinate and monitor the Council's research programme; identify topics; locate and sustain consultants, researchers, etc. Your second function will be to make our internal and external communications and contacts contribute fully to the achievement of our objectives.

You will be a graduate (or equivalent) seeking career development from any background of proven achievement. Your strengths will be personal as well as intellectual and you will, of course, be an excellent communicator - written and spoken. The ability to understand and use a complex and wide range of information is vital.

For further details write to:
The Director,
Electricity Consumers' Council,
Brook House, 2-16 Torrington Place,
London, WC1E 7LL
(Tel: 01-636-5703).

Closing date for applications: 4 March 1987.

HAMBLETON DISTRICT COUNCIL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND HOUSING DEPARTMENT PRINCIPAL HOUSING OFFICER

£14,862 - £16,011

The Council is to shortly combine its Environmental Health and Housing Departments. The two second-tier posts within the new Department will be headed by Principal Officers responsible direct to the Chief Officer for the efficient operation of their own function. The post now advertised invites applications from suitably qualified housing officers who will have considerable professional and managerial experience to head the housing wing of the Department.

The Department will have management and maintenance responsibilities for such as the introduction of a central control telecommunications systems for the elderly and generally to develop the Council's housing responsibilities in a positive manner.

The District is largely rural in character. It includes part of the North York Moors National Park and is close to the Yorkshire Dales. All Departments and accommodation in brand new civil offices in the County Town of Northallerton.

Further Particulars are available from any office at the Civic Centre, Stone Cross, Northallerton, North Yorkshire DL6 2UL. Tel. Northallerton (0699) 779977 ext. 7001.

Closing date: 27th February 1987.

COLIN SPENCER
CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

56D

Group Home Deputy Manager

The Hounslow Group Home 'STANLEY HOUSE' requires a Deputy Manager to complete a team of dedicated people interested in the care of mentally handicapped adults. The home caters for eight people, male and female, all of whom attend the local adult training centre.

The post is suitable for a person in the age range 25-35 that is looking to take on management responsibility following a number of years experience working as a care assistant in this field of work.

The post is non-residential and the hours of work are based on a split-shift system that includes Bank Holidays and week-ends (based on a 40 hour week). In addition to the basic salary which is negotiable, there is a 'sleep-in' allowance of £75.00 per month and overtime available whilst other members of staff are on holiday, etc.

A first-aid certificate, experience in Book-Keeping and Catering would be an advantage.

Closing date 28th February 1987.

Apply to: Mr R Miller, 24 Springvale Avenue, Brentford, Middx. TW8 9QH. (C6934)

CASE MANAGER

Good salary, job satisfaction, benefit package offered by leading school. Immediate vacancy, to responsible 30-35 year old, in sales position. Should be recovering alcoholic for 12 months. Please send CV to: Telephone Sandra Foster at Priory House 01 878 6680

SUPER SECRETARIES

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS & DESIGNERS. Permanent & temporary positions. AMSA. Secretarial Office. Tel: 01 724 0532

PART TIME VACANCIES

EXPANDING City based consulting firm is seeking part time accountants preferably able to work in a dual accountancy role. Would seriously consider part time graduates with degree/graduate status. Hours/ remuneration negotiable. Application to: own handwriting to Managing Director, 71 St Mary Ave, Bunge House, London EC4A 3AT

Partnerschaftsachbearbeiter

Salary Scale: 4/5 - £8,049 to £9,954 p.a. inclusive

The London Borough is twinned with Witten, Germany and this post has been newly created to promote and co-ordinate the twinning arrangements and activities. Although based in the Borough, the position could involve some occasional short term travel to Witten.

Fluency in German is, of course, a must and candidates should also have a good working knowledge of Germany, its people and traditions. As the duties of the Post will encompass the Servicing of the Twinning Committee and certain other committees, experience of Local Government Committee work would be a distinct advantage but not a necessity, as training would be provided for a successful candidate who was otherwise well qualified for the position.

Progression through the salary scale will be dependent on proven ability in the job. There will be some evening work, for which overtime payments will be made at the appropriate rate.

Five day, 35 hour week with some choice of starting time. Other benefits including 30 days annual and other leave and an option day scheme which provides a day off each month.

Application forms and further particulars can be obtained from Mrs. C. Cooper, Town Clerk's Department, Civic Centre, Dagenham, Telephone 01-592 4500, Extension 2128.

Closing date: 13th March, 1987.

London Borough of BARKING and DAGENHAM

an equal opportunity employer

Solicitor to the Council

c. £16,000 p.a.

Applications are invited from qualified Solicitors with sound local government experience for this challenging post.

The successful applicant will be responsible for providing a comprehensive legal service to the Council and will head a small but busy section. The principle duties will cover a wide and interesting range of legal work with particular emphasis on representing the Council at Public Inquiries arising from Planning and Enforcement Notice Appeals.

The Babergh district covers an attractive part of South Suffolk and the Council has modern town of Hadleigh 10 miles from Ipswich and within easy reach of the coast and London. Generous re-location expenses are payable in approved cases and property prices compare very favourably with the Home Counties.

Further details and an application form are available from Personnel Services Officer, Babergh District Council, Corks Lane, Hadleigh, Ipswich, Telephone (0473) 822801 Ext. 125.

Closing date: 4th March 1987.

Babergh District Council
South Suffolk

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Commercial Property Young Lawyers

We are looking for newly qualified solicitors, and solicitors who have been qualified for up to four years, to join the Development Division of the Property Department.

This large and important department is expanding rapidly, offering a first class training programme, broad experience of high calibre work and excellent career prospects.

We offer a highly competitive remuneration package.

For further details contact Steven Fogel. Alternatively, send him a CV at:

Titmuss, Sainer & Webb

2 Serjeants' Inn, London EC4Y 1LT
Telephone: 01-353 5242

WRITERS REQUIRED

Writers required for a practical looseleaf book on contract law for the general business public. Ideally with a knowledge of German or French. Contact:

The Publisher, WEKA Publishing,
Premier House, 77 Oxford Street, London W1.
Tel: 01-439 1188.

COMMERCIAL LAWYER

required by leading firm of South Hampshire Solicitors with 9 offices. The successful applicant will be a specialist in commercial and corporate work and will be required to join our team of like-minded lawyers in our Commercial Department with a view to early equity partnership. Starting salary will not be an obstacle.

If you have the energy and enthusiasm to succeed within the dedicated professional structure which we have established; if you wish to have a measure of control over your own professional destiny; if you are fed up with the City and would prefer to enjoy a similar practice on the south coast within shouting distance of the Hamble, Downs and New Forest; or if you already practise in the country, but would benefit from a change, apply in writing with C.V. to Michael Wilks, Managing Partner, Bruton & Co., 288 West Street, Fareham, Hants PO16 0AJ or telephone 0329 236171.

THE BEST OF BOTH WORLDS.... for an ASSISTANT SOLICITOR - SOUTH BUCKS

Would you like to work with a go-ahead firm offering long term prospects but without the necessity of commuting daily?

Based in South Bucks this multi-office firm is seeking an Assistant Solicitor to work from their High Wycombe office becoming involved in a variety of general work which currently has a bias towards conveyancing. This emphasis may change if the partnership's plans for expansion come to fruition during the next few months.

The ideal candidate will therefore be able to offer up to one year's post admission experience, be flexible in his/her approach to work and definitely energetic!

If you are interested in learning more about this opportunity, then please phone Keith Green at Cripps & Shone on Bourne End (062 85) 30290 or send a cv to him at The Old House, West Street, Marlow, Bucks. SL7 2LX.

DO YOU HAVE THE SPECIALISED KNOWLEDGE NECESSARY TO APPLY FOR THIS JOB?

In which jurisdiction in England and Wales are:
- nearly all criminal proceedings instituted and cases completed?
- nearly all child care proceedings instituted and completed?
- nearly all affiliation and most children's custody, access and maintenance orders made and enforced?
- nearly all licences for selling liquor, for betting and gaming, granted?
- nearly all judicial office-holders lay people?

ALL judicial advisors required to be learned in the law? The answer is the Magisterial Service, where there are progressive opportunities for lawyers and unadmitted alike.

DARTFORD MAGISTRATES' COURT

A senior legal advisor to be third in line of seniority is required in a highly specialised team administering this Court and advising Magistrates in their daily work.

The Magisterial Service relies not only on a high level of expertise from the lawyers but also on an innovative and motivated management in administration.

The successful applicant will be qualified under the Justices' Clerks (Qualification of Assistants) Rules, 1979 and will be required to take all types of court on a regular daily basis and may expect rapidly to gain substantial experience in this demanding but most interesting and rewarding post.

Salary will be to a maximum of £13,170 p.a. plus £333 Fringe Area Allowance.

National Conditions of Service apply. The post is superannuable and a generous disturbance allowance scheme payable in approved cases.

Further information from Graham Dack, Clerk to the Justices (0322 - 27848) Application forms (returnable by 4 March) and further particulars from the Clerk, Kent Magistrates' Courts Committee, County Hall, Maidstone, Kent ME14 1XQ (Telephone 0622 - 671411 Ext. 4344).

HARINGEY MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE HARINGEY MAGISTRATES' COURT COURT CLERK

Salary up to £15,261 plus £738 London Weighting

Applications are invited from Solicitors or Barristers or other experienced persons qualified under the Justices' Clerks (Qualification of Assistants) Rules 1979 for the above post.

Haringey is a busy London Borough having a population of 203,000 and is served by the Haringey and Tottenham Court Houses. Up to 50 half-day courts are held weekly and whilst the successful applicant will be based at Haringey, he/she will be expected to take courts at Tottenham when the need arises.

The appointment is superannuable and the J.N.C. Conditions of Service for Magistrates' Courts Staff apply. Relocation expenses are payable in appropriate cases.

The starting salary will be discussed at interview and will depend upon the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant.

Application forms may be obtained from Miss Norris and should be returned to me by no later than 9th March 1987.

G. Fittingham,
Clerk to the Committee.
The Court House, Bishops Road, Archway Road, Haringey, LONDON. N6 4HS

EAST LONDON

Legal Executive with experience in Civil Litigation

required to assist Partner primarily with insurance claims but also matrimonial and other litigation problems.

The successful applicant will have at least four years' continuous experience. Salary negotiable but not less than £11,500 plus car expenses.

Apply in writing with full CV to:

D W Bell,
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218-220 High Street North,
East Ham,
London E6 2JA.

SOLICITOR - BRISTOL

circa £13,000 +

Excellent Benefits

Package

Initially as the PA to the principal partner, but rapidly leading to a management role within this successful young practice (formerly not contentious).

The partner is now keen to capitalise on his business skills leaving daily control and direction to you.

In addition to a high base salary, there is a generous bonus scheme and a company car after a short probation period.

In the first instance please ring J. Squires (Consultant) on (0272) 20664.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

GENERAL
MANAGERINSURANCE
CITY

We at Thomas Miller & Co. are pre-eminent in the management of Mutual Insurance Associations. We are using our experience and expertise to diversify into other areas of substantial business potential, including Professional Indemnity Insurance.

Our Professional Indemnity Division encompasses a range of established and prospective mutual insurance associations and presents a challenging opportunity to a person qualified to set up and to co-ordinate its management operations.

We require a first class manager and administrator who may well have a legal qualification. Experience in the insurance industry is desirable. Candidates must be of a calibre and maturity which will enable them to represent the Association effectively in the commercial environment.

This is a high profile position, demanding an energetic and articulate self-starter who thrives in a culture emphasising excellence, service and integrity. The rewards will reflect the importance attached to this key appointment. Please write giving full educational and career details to:

Richard Scambler, Personnel Director
THOMAS MILLER & CO.
International House, 26 Creechurch Lane, London EC3A 5BA
Tel. 01-283 4646

COMMERCIAL PARTNERSHIP
EAST ANGLIA

Our client is a long established practice located in a busy, commercial market town. The structure of the partnership is such that a senior commercial solicitor, probably already in partnership, is required to join the practice. The firm's senior partner, who currently undertakes a substantial proportion of such work, is seeking to reduce his activity with a view to ultimate retirement.

Currently servicing clients in the farming, engineering and corporate sectors as well as wealthy individuals, the practice provides a full range of legal support.

Applications are sought from solicitors in their 30's who have good general commercial skills. It is expected that after a short trial period the successful applicant will become a full equity partner.

Initial salary and status are negotiable, but will reflect the importance attached to this appointment.

Applications should be addressed to Christopher Rigby, Reuter Simkin Limited, Fountain Court, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham, B4 6DR quoting Ref: B001 or telephone 021 200 2660.

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RECRUITMENT AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL

Work of unique interest and importance for able young lawyers

Parliamentary Counsel are specialists working in their own office in Whitehall, mainly on the drafting of government bills and related parliamentary business. In the preparation and passing of bills they are responsible for all questions of law and form, and they provide the Government with advice on questions of parliamentary procedure. The duties include attendance at sittings of both Houses of Parliament and co-operation with officers of both Houses. Parliamentary Counsel also do similar work for the Law Commission.

The work is demanding but stimulating, and is critical for the processes of law-making and of government. The posts provide a challenging opportunity for those seeking a career calling for a very high level of ability and legal skill.

Candidates must be young barristers or solicitors qualified in England. They should normally have had several years of professional experience, but a similar period of post-graduate academic experience (or a combination of professional and post-graduate academic experience) is acceptable. They should have a good honours degree (which need not be in law) or show evidence of comparable intellectual ability.

Salary: as Assistant Counsel £18,090-£24,040. Starting salary may be above the minimum for those aged 27 or over. Promotion to Senior Assistant Counsel £24,620-£28,530 should come within 5-7 years for the really able lawyer. There are further prospects of promotion to Parliamentary Counsel (max £43,500).

RELOCATION EXPENSES MAY BE PAYABLE.

There are up to 6 vacancies to be filled. Written details and application forms may be obtained from the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar, from the Law Society's Appointments Registry, from the Parliamentary Counsel Office, 36 Whitehall, London SW1A 2AY (01-210 6629), or from the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Any enquiries should be made of the Parliamentary Counsel Office. The closing date is 19 March 1987.

Please quote ref: G/7095.

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View the Future with Confidence

At Hill Dickinson we're viewing the future with confidence. We're meeting the challenge of change with progressive expansion into new and high-quality markets. Our positive philosophy has enabled us to thrive in a highly competitive environment and we now seek bright, career-minded lawyers who are able to meet our clients' high expectations.

Our growth means real opportunities for talented young solicitors and barristers of integrity who are compatible with informal and good humoured surroundings. Our offices are well-equipped; our policy is to encourage independence and the development of close individual relationships with clients.

If you have a minimum of two years

post-qualification experience in marine and non-marine insurance and reinsurance; Admiralty or personal injury, we can offer you the intellectual satisfaction of a detailed and demanding existing caseload - your own caseload which you will be given every encouragement to develop.

Your contribution to our growth will be recognised with an excellent remuneration package plus the fulfilment of association with one of the City's most respected yet progressive partnerships.

Please send a full Curriculum Vitae to David Taylor, Managing Partner, at the address below or for further details contact Nicholas Moore, Operations Partner.

All enquiries will be treated in confidence.

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& CO

Irongate House, Duke's Place, London EC3A 7LP

WEST END

Expanding general practice with commercial bias requires:

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TELEPHONE OR WRITE TO
GUY CLAPHAM & CO
51-55 WEYMOUTH ST
LONDON W1H 3LE
01-835 1895
REF: GNC

ASSISTANT
SOLICITOR

(Clackson-on-Sea)

Salary neg. Conveyancing and general non-contentious.

Please contact

J F Baldwin

Raynolds, Coleman & Jones

61/65 Station Road

Clackson-on-Sea, CO15 1SA

Tel 0225-421248

WEST SUSSEX

DAVIES, THOMAS & CHEALE

require committed and enthusiastic

ADVOCATE

for their expanding litigation

department. Salary in the

region of £12,000. Write to

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77 High Street,

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CONVEYANCING/LITIGATION

We are a growing firm with a large international clientele and because of expansion and reorganisation require two solicitors each with a minimum of three years post qualification experience, one for Conveyancing (residential and commercial) and the other for Litigation (commercial, shipping & banking).

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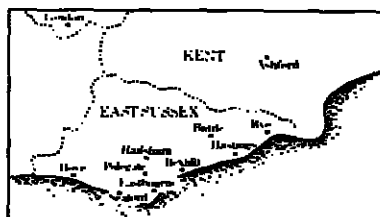
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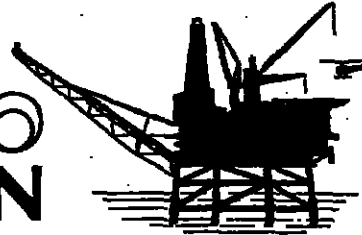
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RUGBY UNION: TWO OUT OF THREE WEST COUNTRY GIANTS GET A HOME DRAW IN FAMILIAR LOOKING QUARTER-FINALS OF THE JOHN PLAYER SPECIAL CUP

Gloucester ready for stern test at Orrell

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Orrell, fresh from their dismissal from the John Player Special Cup of Harlequins, received the benefit of another home tie when the quarter-final draw was made at Twickenham yesterday. They will entertain Gloucester, who have won or shared the trophy three times, at Edge Hall Road on February 28. This is only the third occasion upon which Orrell have reached the quarter-finals; the last time was in 1974, when they also beat Harlequins on the way to the semi-finals.

Peter Ford, Gloucester's chairman of selectors, acknowledged the difficulty of the tie, not only because of Orrell's playing strength but because Gloucester's fixtures with them only go back eight or nine years and they therefore know less about the northern club than they do of more traditional opponents from the West Midlands.

Bath, the holders, and Wasps, last season's runners-up, were also given home games when Alan Grimmsell, president of the Rugby Football Union, made the draw. Bath will play Moseley and Wasps entertain Coventry. The fourth quarter-final gives Bristol a home tie against the winners of the fourth-round match between Gloucester and Gosforth. That game will be played on February 28 and the quarter-final will be played on a date to be arranged, presumably in mid-March.

It amuses Orrell somewhat to think that if they and Wasps both come through to the semi-finals they could be drawn together to meet on March 28, when they are due to play a John Smith's merit table game at Orrell anyway. Whether that would presage

Quarter-final ties

Bath v Moseley
Wasps v Coventry
Bristol v Gloucester
or Gosforth

Orrell v Gloucester
Ties to be played on February 28, except Bristol v Gloucester or Gosforth, which will be played before the semi-finals on March 28.

Helens on Saturday, they played in the first half as well as any Coventry side he had seen, which covers some very fine teams. That they loosened their grip in the second half, after leading 25-3, was a matter of some concern. But if Wasps want to concentrate on the scrumgame Coventry will be happy to oblige.

Both Moseley and Orrell met in the cup last year in the fourth round, when Bath won at the Reddings 22-4, a game which unhappily split the end of David Sole's international season since he received a severe facial injury during it. Bath already have a convincing win at Moseley in September. But Moseley, whose seventh quarter-final this will be, are a much improved side since then, as London Scottish

found to their cost on Saturday.

Bristol will not be too disheartened at their draw, even though they have to wait to discover their opponents. They will be happy merely to be drawn at the Memorial Ground, where Leicester — should they beat Gosforth — have seldom found life easy.

Grimmsell, who attended the Orrell — Harlequins game, pointed out how well supported all the fourth-round games had been and how competitive the matches had turned out.

It is worth recording, at a time when the low lights of the game tend to be highlighted, that no unpleasant incidents were reported from any of the eight games, that penalties were few and that Laurie Pridemore, the Cornishman who refereed the Orrell match, said afterwards that he had seldom handled such a hard, yet fair contest.

Simmons will replace Brain

Alan Simmons, the Wasps' hooker, will play for England on Friday in the B international against France at Twickenham. His position was confirmed after the withdrawal because of a knee injury of Steve Brain (Rugby), which will be a considerable blow to Brain's hopes of returning to the senior England squad.

Simmons will join his club colleague, Jeff Probyn, in the front row and Mike Fenwick, the Durham City hooker, who made such an impression with the Northern divisional side, becomes the replacement.



Winging in: Sheer speed has helped Hanavan to 38 tries

Welsh students snap up Fiji flanker Teleni

Eula Teleni, who captained the Fiji team on their tour of Wales and Ireland last season, will make his first appearance for the Welsh Universities in their game against Irish Universities at Penarth tomorrow evening. (David Hands writes.) Teleni, an outstanding back-row forward on that tour, is spending a year studying at the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology and his name has been linked during the tour with both the Cardiff and Pontypool clubs.

He appears in a side captained by Mike Hall, the Maesteg centre, and including experienced half backs in Andrew Booth, successful with Neath this season, and David Evans, the Cardiff stand-off half.

The Welsh warmed up before Christmas, when they beat London University, while the Irish, who include four provincial players, are fresh from last month's 30-6 win against English Universities in Cork.

Welsh Universities have two more commitments this season, against the English on March 6 and Scottish Universities on March 20. The Scottish, meanwhile, meet the English Universities at Richmond on Friday, a game postponed from last month by bad weather.

Since Jon Webb and Will Carling have been asked to play in England's B side the same day, Simon Hill (University

Hanavan stakes his claim to fame

By Michael Stevenson

Brendan Hanavan, like his Fylde colleague, the England and Lions' lock, Wade Dooley, is a policeman, working with the Blackpool force; there, one might presume, the similarity ends, as Hanavan is the possessor of searing pace and an electric sidestep. He plays on the wing. Dooley, a veritable mountain of a man, does not.

Yet they are both pleasant, relaxed, friendly and articulate men, and are credit both to their profession and the game that has brought them fame, if not fortune. Fame, as far as Hanavan is concerned, is a new bedfellow. This season he is the leading try scorer in senior rugby in four counties, his total after last Saturday's 42-13 victory over Cambridge University standing at 38. This puts him eight ahead of his nearest rival, Iwan Evans, the Llanelli and Wales wing, who has scored 30.

Age 26, Hanavan is in his prime and it is surprising to those of us who have watched him play with such distinction this winter, to recall his relative lack of success at schools and college level.

After leaving St Joseph's College, Blackpool, with four A levels, he went to Nottingham University to study social administration. There he mixed athletics with rugby and changed from being an indifferent stand-off half to a highly successful wing in finishing at Nottingham he worked for a year in the National Health Service administration in Blackpool before joining the police.

He joined the Fylde and Porthcawl club at four years ago and, as they have emerged from a period of obscurity and failure, so he has been recognized as one of the brightest talents in the north. Clearly he owes a lot to Fylde and the forthright attitude of his coach, Graham Hinkley, formerly of Orrell, and his belief in 15-man rugby. At some other clubs he might have languished on the wing, surprised by the occasional pass but generally neglected. It is significant that his young partner on the other wing, the equally brilliant Mark Presnley, has been a Fylde and Porthcawl player since his first year at school.

The high spot of Hanavan's career was his five tries against Hartlepool Rovers last, incredibly, during Fylde's 92-4 Lancashire Cup victory against Colne. Hanavan actually scored six tries. For the past three years he has been a regular and valued member of the British Police team but that is the only representative rugby he has played.

Unmarried, Hanavan lives with his family. His father keeps a snip-post office and his mother, apart from her duties as a housewife, is a Justice of the Peace. They were both pleased and proud when their son earned a reputation in the police for his superior in the police for an arrest he made 18 months ago.

Policemen who can run 100 metres in 10.75sec are rare cattle. One can spare only a tiny degree of sympathy for the Blackpool sex offender who took to his heels only to be apprehended after a demanding chase by the United Kingdom's leading try scorer. I suppose, on the whole, it was not really a fair contest. Hanavan is disarmingly modest about the incident. "There was no struggle. When I caught him, he was as exhausted as I was."

Lorieux is fit

Aix-les-Bains (AFP) — Alain Lorieux, France's second-row forward, has declared himself fit for Saturday's five nations championship match against England at Twickenham. He had to leave the field after 37 minutes of his side, Aix-les-Bains', 73-3 humiliation at Montchanin in the French championship on Sunday after receiving knocks in the side and kicking in a rock and hurting his cheekbone.

"I've been to see a doctor and there's nothing broken," Lorieux said. "I feel a lot better after massage from my wife."

Ireland smiles as back-row buddies get together again

By George Ace

Nigel Carr, arguably the most dynamic age-side wing forward in the northern hemisphere with his razor-sharp reflexes and tremendous pace, is only on a rugby field today because of his indomitable spirit and immense courage. Carr walked a lonely path for two years when some of the finest medical experts in Ireland were of the opinion that he was fighting a losing battle against a knee injury that was becoming something of a mystery.

Carr was adamant that a minute foreign body was roaming around his left knee but it would never reveal itself at the right time and X-rays and probes were unsuccessful. "Every so often this thing would reach the edge of my knee but it would disappear until one Sunday morning when I was fiddling about at an Ulster workout and the slight swelling reappeared."

"I dashed to hospital and an exploratory operation revealed that a small fragment of the articular cartilage had been torn off. It was subsequently removed and I had two further operations, four in all, for cartilage trouble."

"It was the removal of the piece of broken cartilage that gave me a tremendous psychological lift. I knew it was there but I was the only one, and when it eventually came to the surface, so to speak, I was on cloud nine."

Carr won four B international caps — an Irish record — the first in 1979, the last in 1984, and wins his ninth cap against Scotland at Murrayfield on Saturday. His career has been enlivened with that of his great friend and back-row colleague, Philip Matthews, who also has experienced his fair share of heartbreak with injuries. Matthews missed all of last season's internationals owing to an elbow injury sustained after 10 seconds of action for Ulster against Queensland at Ravenhill in January last year.

In the Carr-Matthews back-row partnership started at school in the Regent House Medallion (under-15) team in 1974, was carried on at Queen's University, then Ulster and now Ireland. Carr received his PhD in chemistry at Queen's University last summer and Matthews followed suit last month in zoology. Both joined the Ulster senior league club, Ards, on leaving university but Matthews, now a pharmaceutical representative and living in

Dublin, is playing with Wanderers this season. Carr, six months the elder, is by no means attempting to intimidate a quiet, matter-of-fact way, that "Philip and I have played six times together for Ireland and we have yet to figure on a losing side."

"In our first international season together, Ireland defeated England, Scotland and Wales and drew with France. And this season we have beaten Romania and England. We both missed the opening international against France last season. Phil with his elbow and I with the familiar leg trouble, which I aggravated during Ireland's short tour of Japan."

"I came back against Wales after only two competitive club games, and one of those with Ards IVs. It was a tough season and it goes without saying I missed Phil, but things are looking good now. There is tremendous confidence within the Irish team and the atmosphere is more like that of a good team to beat us and we are looking forward to Murrayfield and what promises to be a scintillating match against the Scots."

Carr won his first selection against England at Lansdowne Road in 1985 but because of weather conditions the match was postponed and his international debut delayed until the Scottish match, when Ireland took the first step to Triple Crown glory and the five nations championship. So, in two brief seasons, Carr experienced the highs and lows of playing for Ireland: crown, a championship and a wooden spoon. Nevertheless, he has played, and a major role at that, along with his back-row buddy in Ireland's two wins this season in the outcome of the game at Murrayfield on Saturday afternoon.

The opposition may not have been the greatest, but against Romania, Ireland gave a scintillating exhibition of running rugby and against England, in completely different conditions, an impressive display of disciplined forward play. In both games the former pupils of Regent House School proved to all that they are among the best loose forwards around: a redoubtable twosome who will play a major role in the outcome of the game at Murrayfield on Saturday afternoon.



Matthews: vital partnership

Carr: great courage

Quiet response to the snarl of the trumpets

Rugby enthusiasts will have been delighted to note that in Headingley's victory over Bedford on Saturday, the scrum half was the former England player, Nigel Melville, whose horrendous ill luck with injuries over the years had resulted in his retirement from the game at the comparatively tender age of 26. Melville's loss to the game was extreme. His speed of hand and foot had made him one of the most exciting players in the world before recurring knee injuries and damage to the vertebrae at the top of his neck, the result of some savagery in a match for the British Lions in New Zealand, raised question marks over his future. The vertebrae had parted but fused again before further injury, sustained in the France v England match last winter, again caused a separation.

Predictably, Melville was advised against playing again but the autumn saw his reappearance, for Headingley against Torquay. Further injury, however, was followed by what he, and his many admirers and well-wishers, regarded as the final retirement.

Nevertheless, three weekly visits to the Adam Macell gym in Leeds, where Peter Winterbottom works, and further medical advice encouraged him to

believe that one more assault on the game he loves would be justified and relatively safe. He tipped back into rugby a few weeks ago with Headingley's fifth team, and, generally speaking, coped splendidly on Saturday against Bedford.

Originally, he had been chosen for Headingley's second team, but the coach, Steve Worral, suffered a neck injury and, on Thursday, Melville was promoted to the first XV. Strangely, in many people's opinion, medical advice has followed that club rugby is reasonably safe but anything more exalted is far more dangerous. An opposing view might be that there is no more perilous level at which to play than for the extra D team against Old Bestidians extra C.

Be that as it may, Melville is acutely aware of the dangers. Newly promoted to the position of head of promotions for Nike sports goods UK, he will be representing them on international days and will, therefore, be unavailable for Headingley. But, if things go well as we all hope will be the case, the question that must be asked is what will the war-horse do when he hears the snarl of the trumpets?

Michael Stevenson

Selectors say 'No'

The England selectors have refused to release the Bristol scrum half, Richard Harding, to play for his club at Cardiff on Wednesday. The England squad have a training session arranged in London that evening and it is considered imperative that Harding, a replacement against France at Twickenham on Saturday, be present.

Paul Jeffery will take over from Harding at Cardiff, where Bristol also have to replace Jon Webb, who is due to make his debut for England B against France at Bath on Friday. David Thomas will fill the vacancy at full back, playing in that position for Bristol for the first time. The former Bridgend player's previous appearances have been at fly half or centre.

The Neath hooker, Kevin Phillips, who made his Welsh international debut against France earlier this month, will be out for at least six weeks after being carried off against Swansea on Saturday.

Phillips dislocated his left shoulder and although an X-ray examination has revealed no bone damage he will have his arm immobilized for some time. His injury will probably mean the international return of Billy James, of Aberavon, the man he replaced in the Welsh team.

Court of Appeal

Council flouted court order over child

In re D (a Minor)
Before Lord Justice Purchas and Mrs Justice Butler-Sloss
[Judgment February 16]

The Court of Appeal, dismissing a mother's appeal from a High Court decision to terminate all access to her young child, strongly criticized a local authority for flagrantly flouting an earlier decision of the Court of Appeal that steps be taken to rehabilitate the mother with her child. The court expressed sympathy for the mother for the hardship she had suffered at the hands of the local authority in her efforts to keep her child but regretted that it was now too late to do anything about it.

Mr Alan Ward, QC and Miss Sheila Stephenson, QC for the mother; Mrs Sally Bradley, QC for the local authority, Newcastle upon Tyne City Council.

LORD JUSTICE PURCHAS said that the appeal was brought by the mother of the child born on March 8, 1983 from the order of Judge Myrville Cohen, QC, sitting as a judge of the High Court at Newcastle upon Tyne on November 24, 1986.

By that order made in wardship proceedings it was ordered that the child remain a ward of court, that care and control of the child remain with the local

authority, that the mother's access to the child be terminated and that the local authority be given leave to place the child for adoption.

It was a case which was fraught with stress and anxiety but in restricting the ambit of the appeal the court would not like it to be thought that it was unkind of the hardship the mother had suffered at the hands of the local authority because of the authority's attitude to a judgment of the Court of Appeal given on August 31, 1984 that rehabilitation of the child with the mother be initiated.

The judge, whose judgment formed the subject matter of the present appeal, found as a fact that notwithstanding that order, over a considerable period of time, nothing had been done to make a move towards rehabilitation.

The social services department of the local authority having formed the declared view that the Court of Appeal was wrong had deprived the mother of the opportunity of rehabilitation.

The court did not know what legal advice the mother, now aged 20, had been given between August 1984 and the present time about what steps to take over the local authority's clear

breach of the order of the Court of Appeal.

His Lordship mentioned the matter only so that the mother would know that the court was aware it.

However, the task of the court as Court of Appeal was to review the judgment which formed the subject matter of the present appeal. The history of the matter was as follows:

The mother had an appalling start in life through no fault of her own and the child was conceived when she was very young. Before the birth of the child the local authority were talking about some form of supervision and control of the child and its deprived mother.

Immediately after the birth both mother and child went to the Rye Hill Family Care Centre in Newcastle where the mother was trained to look after the child. On May 17, 1984 the child was placed with a family on a long term fostering basis. It was clear from the evidence that the local authority when placing the child with the foster parents were thinking in terms of adoption.

On June 26, 1984 the local authority applied to the court to end the mother's access. Mr Justice Hollis terminated access. The mother appealed to the Court of Appeal and on August

Law Report February 17 1987

Repaying rates paid in error

Regina v Tower Hamlets London Borough Council, Ex parte Chetnik Developments Ltd
Before Lord Justice Slade, Lord Justice Parker and Lord Justice Mustill
[Judgment February 13]

A rating authority, on receipt of an application for repayment of rates, was bound to take into consideration that the object of section 9 of the General Rate Act 1967 was to enable an authority to recover the rates which would, at least *prima facie*, otherwise ordinarily arise if they were to retain sums paid in respect of rates which the ratepayer had never been liable to pay and to which the authority had no right, and not to act so as to frustrate that object.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal by the applicant ratepayers, Chetnik Developments Ltd, from the dismissal by Mr Justice Mann on April 2, 1985, of their application for judicial review of a decision by Tower Hamlets London Borough Council of October 26, 1983, not to refund rates paid by the applicants.

The court quashed the decision and made an order of *mandamus* requiring the council to rehear the applicants' application for repayment.

In 1976 the applicants developed a site providing two units. The requisite consents included an approval by the Greater London Council under the London Building Acts 1930 to 1939 which contained a condition that no part of the building should be occupied until GLC consent to the proposed use had been obtained.

In July 1976 the council, as rating authority, served complete notices on the applicants and the rates were paid as owners of unoccupied property, paying rates totalling £51,396 for the period from November 16, 1976 to March 31, 1979. When the applicants refused to pay further rates in respect of unit 2 which still had no tenant the council sought a distress warrant.

It was refused on the ground that the applicants could not

have been rated in respect of unit 2 because they were by law prohibited from occupying it or allowing it to be occupied by another person.

In the light of that decision the applicants applied for a refund of rates paid while it was trying to find tenants for the units and there was no proposed user to which consent could be obtained.

Section 9 provides: "(1) ... where it is shown to the satisfaction of a rating authority that any amount paid in respect of rates, and not recoverable apart from this section, could properly be refunded on the ground that the person who paid the rates was not liable to make that payment, the rating authority may refund that amount or a part thereof."

Mr John Taylor, QC and Mr John Howell for the applicants; Mr Barry Payton and Mr Simon Gaunt for the council.

LORD JUSTICE SLADE, giving the judgment of the court, said that the council's reasons for refusing a refund were given as: (a) the payment had been made under a mistake of law; (b) on the parallel that relief from empty rates would require an applicant to demonstrate hardship and the applicants had not so argued; (c) the scheme and intent of the 1967 Act with regard to completion notices; and (d) the council could have taken professional advice before making the payments and could have avoided the problem if they had complied with the requirements of the London Building Acts.

For present purposes the crucial point was that in section 9(1) "may" which sufficed to show that the rating authority had some discretion in determining whether to make a refund, but gave no guide as to the nature and extent of that discretion.

In the court's judgment, it was clear that a rating authority, on receipt of an application for

Court of Appeal

Repaying rates paid in error

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The reasons given by the council for refusing a refund, so far from indicating that they had regard to that statutory purpose, gave a strong indication to the contrary. The appeal had to succeed, if only on the ground that the council, in reaching their decision, had failed to take into account the basic reason why the relevant statutory power had been conferred on them.

There were, however, further, no less compelling reasons why the appeal should be allowed. Each of the factors set out by the council, viewed as reasons for reaching an adverse decision, was a bad one.

Court of Appeal

Repaying rates paid in error

repayment of rates, was bound to take into consideration the object which Parliament must have intended to achieve in enacting section 9 and not to act in such a way as would frustrate that object.

In broad terms the purpose of section 9 and its predecessors was to enable rating authorities to give redress and to remedy the injustice that would, at least *prima facie*, otherwise ordinarily arise, if they were to retain sums to which they had no right in cases where persons had paid rates which they were not liable to pay.

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Court of Appeal

Repaying rates paid in error

To regard the existence of a mistake of law as being in itself a good ground for withholding payment would seem to frustrate the policy and objects of the Act.

The suggested "parallel" in paragraph (b) was a false analogy and did not justify the council in regarding the absence of hardship as a positive factor against the applicants.

It was common ground that the applicants had done their best to let the premises, and the court found it difficult to understand, and impossible to accept, the suggestion that it would be contrary to the scheme and intent of the provisions of the 1967 Act relating to completion notices if the refund were to be granted.

As to the reference to the London Building Acts, it was accepted that it would have been commercially absurd to adapt the building Acts to a particular case, but it was known that it could be let for that user, and the fact that the applicants could "have avoided the problem" in the manner suggested could not constitute a good reason for withholding the repayment.

Solicitors: Lovell, White & King; Mr Alan Tobias, Bethnal Green.

Judges urged to weigh costs orders carefully

Regina v Menday
Before Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice Michael Davies and Mr Justice Owen
[Judgment February 16]

Before judges at the conclusion of trials, made orders in respect of costs, they had to weigh up carefully two factors, (1) that the Court of Appeal had no power to interfere with an order made for a contribution to a legal and certificate; (2) that in balancing the assets at the disposal of a defendant and the fact that the defendant might have brought on himself a protracted trial, a judge should consider carefully the consequences of making a number

of orders which in total (only part of which could be touched by the Court of Appeal) might be wholly excessive and therefore unfair.

The Court of Appeal so stated when allowing in part the appeal of Ronald Lionel Menday against the sentence imposed on him on March 22, 1985 in Maidstone Crown Court (Judge Griffiths) following his conviction on 13 counts (and plea of guilty to two counts) of making false statements with intent to defraud the Crown, falsifying documents made or required for an accounting purpose, and obtaining property by deception.

He was sentenced to three

years' imprisonment, concurrent, on each count. In addition he was made the subject of a criminal bankruptcy order for £38,516 and was ordered to pay: (a) the taxed costs of the prosecution up to £110,000; (b) the legal aid costs of his defence up to £30,000; (c) the taxed costs of the defence expert witnesses and the expenses of the other defence witnesses into central funds.

Mr Andrew Trollope for the appellant.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the court was troubled, not so much because an order for the payment of prosecution costs was made, but because it

was accompanied by an order to pay a contribution to legal aid. It was far better for a judge to make an order for costs in respect of the prosecution, or even to impose a fine in addition to imprisonment, where the Court of Appeal could decide whether or not he had made wrong, than to make big orders for the purpose of making a contribution to the legal aid certificate.

In the present case the justice of the matter would be met if the appellant's obligation to pay prosecution costs was reduced to £125,000.

Solicitors: Hallinan Blackburn Gittings & Nott.

delivered to

Gems from a rough diamond



● The new series of *Boon* (TV, 9pm) goes off to a hesitant start. Michael Elphick again acts as the ex-fireman, Jack, all traces and "urban cowboy" who devotes this opening episode to establishing a dispatch riding company. *Boon* mops up after *Minder* and *Bulman* (TV, 1.30pm) and every other comedy drama since *quintessence* pairing became de rigueur. Despite a lack of incident in this episode, *Boon* works mainly because it relies on the tradition of rough-diamond character-acting established by its predecessors.

● Comedy Wavelength (Ch4, 11.00pm) offers performers new to television a chance to demonstrate their stage acts. There are very varied *Joanne Whalley-Kilmer* and *Timothy Dalton* writers and timing. Whatever you might think of

them, Morecambe and Wise did have timing. Morecambe and Wise on Stage (ITV, 8pm) is a previously unseen recording of a performance made in 1973.

● Since nearly everyone feels queasy at the sight of a dentist's needle, it is inevitable that the prospect of the surgeon's scalpel should fill us with dread. To calm the anxiety of patients awaiting operation, Tony Van den Burgh agreed to undergo surgery while conscious so that he could keep up a running commentary during an operation on his hip. Those brave enough can watch the results in Viewpoint 87: Treat Me Gently (ITV, 10.30am).

● **Peter Davalle writes:** So long as you put Stanley Williamson's portrait of Sir Stafford Cripps, *The Apostle of Austerity* (Radio 4, 8.30pm), into its correct historical context, you will not find it at odds with Lord Wyatt's description of Atlee's President of the Board of Trade as a very jolly chap who, in his youth and in a non-homosexual sense, was a gay night-clubber. While nothing in this documentary diminishes Cripps's reputation as a "bread today and jam tomorrow" curber of the post-war Briton's appetite for luxury, little evidence is produced here to substantiate the simplistic image of a sour and censorious Puritan that successive generations of Cripps commentators have passed on to each other.



6.00 **CeeFax** **AHL 6.55** **Weather**.
Breakfast Time with Frank
Brough, Sally Magnusson, and
Jeremy Paxman. National and
international news at 7.00.
7.30, 7.45 and 8.30, regional
news and traffic reports at
7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at
7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.

8.40 **Watchdog**. Consumer
complaints investigated. 8.55
Regional news and weather.

9.00 **News and weather 9.05** **Day**
to **Day**. Not to be confused with
his guests and studio audience
discuss a topical subject 9.45
Advice Shop. A guide to
helping benefits and how to
claim them.

10.00 **News and weather 10.05**
Neighbours. (r) 10.25
Children's BBC. Philip
Schofield with programme
news. 10.30 **Sci-Fi**. (r)
10.50 **The Wombles**. (r)

10.55 **Five to Eleven**. Dora Bryan
with a thought for the day
11.00 **News and weather**
11.05 **Bazaar**. Judi Spliers
with another selection
money-saving ideas 11.35
Open Air. Includes news and
weather at 12.00

12.20 **The Tom O'Connor**
Roadshow. Variety show
from the Corn Exchange,
Cambridge 12.55 Regional
news and weather.

1.00 **One O'Clock News** with
Martyn Lewis. **Weather** 1.25
Neighbourhood. Martyn Lewis
has the news the decision she
has made about her future 1.50
Pigeon Street. (r)

2.05 **Film: The Scalphunters** (1968)
starring Clint Eastwood and
Shelley Winters, and Telly
Savalley. A fur trader,
lumbered with a runaway
negro slave, goes in search of
his father's stolen by an
Indian raiding party, who are,
in turn, attacked by
scalphunters. Directed by
Sydney Pollack. (CeeFax)
Count Me In with Anthony
Johns. (r) 4.10 **The Hamlet**. (r)
4.15 **Jackpot**. Nical Havers

with the story of A School
Blowdown. (r) 4.30 **Eastenders**.
(r) 4.30 **The Really Wild**
Show.

5.00 **John Craver's** **Wild** **Episodes**
5.10 **Grange Hill**. **Episode 13**.
(CeeFax) 5.15 **News**.

6.00 **Six O'Clock News** with Sue
Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.
Weather.

6.25 **London Plus**.

7.00 **Holiday 57** introduced by
Frank Bough. Bill Buckley
samples *ed-ing* in St Antonio;
Anne Gregg is in Barbados;
and Paul Cole visits the
highland and islands of his
native Scotland.

7.30 **EastEnders**. Den calms things
down in the Queen Vic when
tempests flare. (r)

8.00 **Sorry! Timothy**, CeeFax's little
librarian, decides to turn his
hand to writing, and creates a
bedroom farce. (r) (CeeFax)

8.30 **Dear John**. John Lacey joins
the 1-2-1 club when he is
divorced and meets a motley
collection of characters.
Starring Ralph Bates. (r)
(CeeFax)

9.00 **Nine O'Clock News** with
Nicholas Witchell and Philip
Hayton. Regional news and
weather.

9.30 **Sort of Innocence**. The
sixth and final episode and
Tim's religious faith is
weakened when he sees his
father and Mark brawling in
the Cathedral Cloak. (CeeFax)

10.20 **Film: The Hit** (1983).
Directed by Russell
Harty. Paul Newman talks
about his latest film, *The Color*
of Money; and there is a
review of Castaway.

10.50 **The 20th Century**.
Remembered. The last of
four programmes in which
Lord Murray recalls his life
and career.

11.20 **Send a Line**. Dr Alan Maynon
Davis's emergency first aid
series. (r) (CeeFax)

11.30 **Questions of Defence**. Part
three of the six-programme
series on the history of Nato.

12.00 **Weather**.

6.55 **Open University: Dome Is What You Make It.** Ends at 7.30.

8.00 **Gharbar.** In this week's magazine programme for Asian women, singer and star pianist Rina Khan talks about his life and career.

9.25 **Cosfax.**

9.32 **Daytime on Tenc:** the wool trade in the Middle Ages. **10.00** Part five of *Fear Ground*. **10.38** Investigating science **11.00** A history of road transport **11.17** The Science of Amnesia **11.40** Wondersmaps **11.57** Ways of preparing children for experiences outside of the home environment.

12.18 **Clare** comes home and goes to live with his sister in London **12.40** **Healthy eating** **1.05** A newscast from East German television **1.38** **Weather** **2.00** News **2.40** **Weather** **2.02** For four- and five-year olds.

2.15 **Cameo.** A brief portrait of *Artform*. (f)

2.15 **Sunday Praise** from the Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford. (f) **(Cosfax)**

3.00 **News and weather.**

3.03 **Nightnight Afternoon** Hosted by Nick Clark. News, regional news, and weather.

4.00 **Pamela Armstrong.**

4.35 **Look Stranger.** For more than 50 years Robin and Heather Tanner have been etching, drawing, and writing about the vanishing vision of the North Wiltshire countryside. (First shown on BBC *Weekend Update*.) My Music presented by Steve Rice.

5.05 **Tomorrow's World.** A repeat of Thursday's programme which included news of a powerful microscope, able to look at a single atom.

6.00 **The Citadel.** Episode four of the dramatization of A.J. Cronin's story set in a World War II hospital.

6.50 **Rally Special '86:** Highlights of the 1986 Lombard-Rally Rally.

6.15 TV-am presented by Richard Keys, **Weather at 6.25** and **6.55** News at 7.00. **7.00** **Good Morning Britain** presented by Mike Morris and Annelise Rice. **News at 7.00**, **7.30**, **8.00**, **8.30** and **9.00**; cartoon at 7.25; sport at 7.40; pop music at 7.55; and **postage at 8.35**. After Nine **News** include **Storm**, **Business**, and **Lizzie Webb's exercises at 9.17**.

9.25 **Thames news headlines.**

9.30 **Schools** pollution in towns and villages. **How** we can help and why it is needed. **10.05** **Lifting loads** **10.25** **Limestone** **10.45** **Man's interaction with the environment** **11.10** **Animal graphics** **11.27** **Cleanliness** **11.44** **Making faces** with caricature, **Ralph Steadman.**

12.00 **News** from the **Tum.** **Village sales for children.** (r) **12.10** **Rainbow.** (r) **12.30** **The Sullivan.**

1.00 **News at 1.00** with **Leonard Perkins** **1.25** **Thames News** with **John Chapman.** **1.45** **Policeman and Lucy** look for the quiet life in a Yorkshire village but discover there is a noisier rooster the area. (r) **Orange.**

2.30 **Daytime.** **Stacy Kennedy** chairs a studio discussion on education. Are schools teaching children the correct values for this time and age? Among those taking part are **Dr Roger Scruton**, and **Dr Alan Leach.**

3.00 **Gross Wits.** **Crossword puzzle** with game presented by **Barry Cryer.** With **Graham Chapman** and **Adrienne Posta** **3.25** **Thames news headlines** **3.30** **The Young Doctors.** **3.55** **Room 4.10** **Basink.** (r) **4.20** **He-Man and the Masters of the Universe.** **Animated science fiction adventures** **4.45** **Splash meets Level 42** as the group perform for a **Wembley concert.**

2.15 Their Lordships' House. (r)
2.30 Film: Sexton Blake and the Hooded Terror. A thriller starring George Curzon and Greta Gynt. The celebrated amateur detective stalks The Hooded Terror, a criminal organisation headed by an evil genius known as The Snake (Ted Slaughter). Directed by George King.

3.45 Years Ahead. Presented by David Owen. A topical. This afternoon's programme includes an interview with Dr David Owen who talks about various topics, including those concerning the over-65s.

4.30 Countdown. Yesterday's winner is challenged by Steve Grimble from Leicestershire.

5.00 The Sorcerer. A new British comedy series about a family of sorcerers.

5.30 Superchamps. Heat four of the seven-part sporting series continues with viewers betting it out on Argo mini tanks, grass karts, motorcycles, quad bikes, and wetbikes.

6.00 Shane. Horsemaster Tom Horn becomes unbalanced when his cattle die after drinking poisoned water. He believes everybody is against him, including his wife, and kills at anyone who comes near. Gary then takes to the hills where Shane and Ryker ride out to persuade him to return. Starring David Ladd and John Dullall.

7.00 Channel 4 News with Peter Sissons and Nicholas Owen, includes a report on blood-testing for Aids. How far should the Government go in screening policy?

7.50 Comment followed by Weather.

8.00 Brookside. Bobby has secured a job in the factory temporarily closed but incurs the wrath of the workforce as this means the company has lost a big order.

8.30 Moneyspinner. Personal finance advice and news presented by Alison Mitchell at the Derby

[illegible]

WORLD SERVICE

8.00 Newsweek (p. 630) 7.00 News 7.00
Twenty Four Hours 7.30 Computer World
7.45 Network UK 8.00 News 8.05 Reflection
8.10 News 8.15 The 1995 Presidential
Campaign 8.20 News 8.25 The
World 8.30 News 8.35 Preview of
the British Press 9.15 The World Today
9.20 News 9.25 The 1995 Presidential
Campaign 9.30 News 9.35
9.40 Financial Markets 9.50 News 10.00
10.05 News 10.10 News 10.15
10.20 Discovery 10.30 Judy and the Discouraged
11.00 News 11.05 News About Antarctica
11.10 News 11.15 News 11.20 News
11.25 News 11.30 News 11.35
Scotland 12.00 Radio News: 12.15
Multitrack 12.45 Sports Roundup 13.00
News 1.00 News 1.05 News 1.10
News 1.15 News 1.20 News 1.25
2.00 Outlook, opening with News 2.45
Pierre Fontaine 3.00 News 3.15
Commentary 3.15: Onitama 3.45
The World Today 5.00 News 5.15 A Letter from
the 1995 Concert 5.45 News 5.50
The World Today 6.00 News 6.05
Four Hours 8.30 Onitama 8.50 News 9.00
A Cowboy Carpenter 9.10 Book Chronicle
9.15 Concert 9.45 10.00 News 10.05
The World Today 10.25 A Letter from Scotland
10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections
10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 News
11.05 News 11.15 Setback 11.30
Music of Words: Alexander Pushkin
12.00 News 12.05 News About
Antarctica 12.10 News 12.15
1.00 News 1.05 News 1.10 Report on
the Region 1.45 Country Style
1.50 News 1.55 News 2.00
Music for the Sun 2.30 Judy and the
Discouraged 3.00 News 3.05
Onitama 3.30 News 3.35 News
3.40 News 3.45 News 3.50
Discovery 4.00 News 4.05 News
World Commentary 4.40 Book Chronicle
4.45 News 4.50 News 4.55 News

11.00 BBC Singers, Under
Singer John King
Cornelius's Duet
Chorographies, Op 11;
Karl Marx's Four Madrigals,
Op 3, and Wily
Bunkers's Sommerzeit, Op
81 No 1

11.30 Haydn Quartets, in C
major, Op 33 No 3, and
in G major, Op 54 No 1.
played by the Elder
quartet.

12.10 Midday Concert. BBC-
Scottish Symphony
Orchestra under Brydon
Thornston. Part one:
Purcell, Cornhill in Paris;
Folk song; The Englishman
the swankest first UK broadcast.

1.00 News

1.05 Midday Concert (part 2)
Vivaldi: The Lute, and the
Paradise Garden (A
viola Romeo and
Juliet); Malcolm Arnold,
Symphony No.2.
Guitar Encores with
Veronica Vass and David
Lynch. Bach; arr Vass,
Concerto for two guitars
(after A. Marcello); Bach,
Largo (Sonata No 4, in C)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1:1053K
92.5; Radio 2: 200KH/1500m;
1458KH/200m; VHF 94.5; Worl

minor, BWV 1017;
Steinley, arr Lorenz,
Wetz; Polzer; Weiner,
Roke-tanc.
2.15 Edwin Fischer, conducts
the Orchestre de la Suisse
Romande, SO-part nicoars
(The Musical Director,
BWV 1079); Mozart,
Fantasia in C minor (K
396); Bach, Prelude and
Fugue in F minor (The
well-tempered Clavier, Book
1); Schubert,
Fantasia in C (D 760)
(Wanderer); Bach,
Brandenburg Concerto No
2 in F (BWV 1047).
3.15 Mikawa's Time of
Change. Mikawa SO under
James Paul plays
Schubert's Entr'acte in
B flat; Stephen's melody;
Ballet in G (Rosenmunde,
D 787) and Bruckner's
Symphony No 6, in C
minor (1850).
5.00 World Service News.
5.35 Mainly for Pleasure, with
Richard Berkeley, News.
6.55
7.00 The Ancient Art of
England. Sacred and
secular songs from the age
of the great British
cathedrals.
7.30 The City of Birmingham
Symphony Orchestra,
under Sirton Rostrop-
ovich from the Town Hall,
Birmingham. Part one:
Schubert's Five
piano pieces for orchestra, Op 16;
Brahms's Piano
Concerto No 2, in B flat, with
soloist Andros Watts.
9.35 Make My House Your
Home. A collection of poetry,
on visits and visitors.
10.55 CBSO (part two).
11.35 Schubert, Symphony No
5, in E flat.
9.35 The Kamsak Drum, by
Yuko Nishima, Wyo
Nigel Stock and Meg
Davies. An old man's
passion for a beautiful
young woman turns into
a chilling ghost story.
10.55 Toru Takemitsu,
 Requiem for strings,
Orion and Pleiades, for
cello and orchestra (first
truncated performance,
BBC Welsh Symphony
Orchestra under Tadecki
Osaka).
11.15 First Night. Robert
Cushman reviews
Yardsale and Whatever
Happened to Betty
Lemmon at the Lyric Studio,
Hammersmith.
11.57 News. 12.00 Close
28/5: 1089kHZ/275m; Radio 2:
F-92-95; LBC:1152kHZ/261m; V
service: MF 648kHZ/463m.

On long haul, (st) stereo on VHF
07.55 News, 6.58-6.59
Briefing; Weather, 6.10
Farming Today, 6.25 Prayer
for the Day (st)
08.30 News, June 24, 7.30,
8.30 News Summary
6.45 Business News 6.55,
7.55 Weather 7.00,
8.00 Today's News 7.30
Your Letters 7.25, 8.25
Sport 7.45 Thought for the
Day 8.45 Yesterday in
Parliament 8.57 Weather;
Travel
09.00 News
09.05 Call Nick Ross: 01-580
10.00 News: From our Own
Correspondent. Life and
politics from around the
world.
The Morning Story: The
Charming Woman, by Stella
Cowan. Read by
Barbara Marten.
04.45 Daily Service (New
Friday Morning, page
57)(st)
09.00 News: Travel; Thirty
Minute Theatre.
Apprentices These Trees Are
Us. Music. Read by
Matthew Solon
1.33 The Living World. Plants
Bite Back. Peter France
discovers the sophisticated
chemical warfare being
waged on insects by plants,
and discovers that
some trees may be able to
warn others of an
impending insect attack.
09.00 News: You and Yours.
Consumer advice.
presented by Susan Rae,
Music. Musical
panel game created by
Steve Race, with John Anns
and Frank Muir
challenging Ian Wallace and
David Jordan (c) 12.55
Weather
09.00 The World at One. News:
The Archers 1.55
Shipping
09.00 News: Woman's Hour
with Sue Maxwell.
Includes Andrea Adams's
second report on body
hair: the dangers of not
using a properly
qualified practitioner.
09.00 News: The Afternoon
Play. The Hardy
Perennials, by James
Robson. Ravioli among
the rocks. Takes which mystery
trip always ends up at
Whitby (s)
09.00 News: 4.08 The Local
Network. Neil Walker
and David Clayton link up

93kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Ra
97.3. Capital: 1548kHz/194m;

- with BBC Local Radio Stations country-wide to discuss issues of common concern. **Stores Are You Being Served?** A Discussion on who is paying for the shopping revolution and whether bigger and better shopping centres good news for the customer.
- 10 Kaleidoscope, Repeat of last night's edition.
- 10.30 News Magazine
- 5.50 Shipping 5.55 Weather
- The Six O'Clock News; Scandal report King Street Junior 7: Parents' Evening, A supply teacher provokes reactions in the staff room (s)
- 10 News
- The Archers
- 10.45 on 4, Major issues and events at home and abroad.
- 10 Medicine Now, Geoff Weather reports on the health of medical care.
- The Tuesday Feature, The Apostrophe Austerity, A portrait of Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of Attlee's government, who imposed harsh measures on post-war Britain
- 15 In Touch, Magazine for the visually handicapped.
- 15 Kaleidoscope, Includes preview of *Whitaker Happened to Betty Lemon?* at the Lyric, Hammersmith.
- 15 A Book at Bedtime, *Medicine Boy* by Gustave Flaubert (2y6)
- 10.20 Weather
- 10 The World Tonight
- 15 The Financial World
- 10 Bright
- 10 Today in Parliament
- 10 News; Weather 12.23 Shipping (available in England and S Wales only) as above except: 5.55 & 5.50 Weather, Travel 11.00-12.00 For Schools 1.55-3.00 Open For Schools 3.05-4.00 PM (continued)
- 11.30 Open University
- 11.30 Open Forum: University Magazine
- 14.50 Technology: Dome
- 15.30 Home 12.30 Musical Interlude 12.30-1.10am Schools Night
- Time Broadcasting, *Voix de France, French VC, La France Des Affaires*

3: 1215HKZ/247mcVHF-90-995.8; BBC Radio London:

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